

Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1998.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MACHINERY OF EVERY DEScrip-
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New Goods by every steamer. Orders
from the other Islands faith-
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Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

TACOMA TO STAY

Forty-Four Vehicles for U. S.

Camps in Honolulu.

RAPID TRANSIT AND CARTING

Tons of Freight Unloading—Taco-

ma Repairs—Arizona Men May

Go into Camp Here.

Thirty escort wagons and fourteen

ambulances with "U. S. A." on them

will be placed on the roads of Hawai-

nel this week. This morning the trans-

port Tacoma will discharge these and

also about 300 tons of feed for the

horses and mules, belonging to the

United States Government now on pas-

ture in Iwilei. A week on the turf has

made the mules quite frisky and it will

be some work for the teamsters to

catch them and harness them up. Al-

though the wagons and ambulances

are intended for four mules each, only

two will be used. Lieut. Cameron,

who has charge of the Tacoma's cargo

and live stock, thinks the roads around

Honolulu so good that two mules can

do the work all right. The escort

wagons will be used for carting all the

commissary stores to and from the

steamers, the depot and the various

camps about the island. Six thousand

soldiers will keep the ambulances busy

if the camps are scattered.

It would take about three weeks more

to complete repairs to the Tacoma's

boiler and condenser if work were con-

tinued. Orders were received yester-

day to stop the work, however, and

nothing further will be done until word

is received by the Scandia, due next

Thursday, as to the movements of the

Tacoma and its cargo.

Gen. Merriam stated yesterday after-

noon that his orders from Washington

were to hold everything at Honolulu

until he had heard from the Govern-

ment again. These instructions ap-

plied to the Tacoma and her cargo of

live stock as well as to the Arizona

and the troops. Whether the Tacoma

will go to Manila or return to San

Francisco no man this side of the coast

knows. It is not believed here, how-

ever, that she will ever reach the Phi-

lippines, inasmuch as the terms of peace

and the necessity for cavalry animals

there.

Arrangements are now making to put

the troops on the Arizona in camp at

Kapiolani park in case movements are

delayed by coming orders from the

War Department. This will mean

merely an extension of the present

camp to accommodate the recruits.

The commissary department at this

post is now thoroughly established and

can easily stand the additional strain.

A few of the Arizona men stopped at

the camp last night.

Gen. Merriam is a true friend to a

cable for Honolulu. Unless all indica-

tions fail he will urge upon the Gov-

ernment at Washington the immediate,

pressing necessity for connecting the

islands with the Mainland. It will be

urged as a military necessity of great

moment, especially in view of the

movement of all expeditionary forces

to this city. There exists a probability

that the cable will follow the troops

quickly as a military precaution, even

if the line is sold after the Philippine

question is fully disposed of.

Yesterday the Arizona discharged a

large quantity of hay, intended for the

Tacoma's live stock at Manila. It will

be taken to the Iwilei pasture today.

Over a hundred tons of supplies for

Honolulu were also discharged. It is

this stuff that the Tacoma's wagons

will haul today and during the week.

ency, at \$350. Honolulu will pay some

large dividends soon.

Pioneer Mill, a leader, is \$385.

Kahuku has been sold for \$150, with

\$150 asked. The owners in shares are

gladly and inclined to hold on.

Makaweli has made another advance

and is now quoted at \$170. This is a

remarkable stock. That is commands

confidence is shown from the fact that

it is but \$70 paid-up and a year ago

was selling for under \$100.

Telephone, par \$10, is \$14, with not

much offered.

Hawaiian Electric remains at \$200,

par \$100, with frequent sales and a

solid footing.

People's Ice is \$115 and \$120, with

little or no disposition on the part of

holders to sell.

A Hardware Transfer.

Castle & Cooke will likely sell their

hardware business to the Pacific Har-

ware Co. Negotiations, which have

been pending for some time, have prac-

tically reached a head and the deal may

be consummated this week. Mr. Dil-

lingham stated yesterday that the de-

tails had not been fully arranged but

probably soon would be.

NATIVES AWAKEN

Hawaiians Consult On

Present Situation.

Organize Society to Communicate

With Commission—Many

Representatives.

On the afternoon of last Saturday, Aug.

27, some nineteen or more native Hawai-

ians met in the law office of Mr. S. K.

Ka-ne, on Fort street, in answer to a

notice appearing in this paper of that

morning.

About 2 p. m. the meeting was called

to order by Mr. J. L. Kaulukou, speaker

of the late Hawaiian House of Represen-

tatives. On motion of Mr. S. K. Ka-ne,

Mr. N. K. Keola, secretary of the late

House of Representatives, was unani-

mously chosen as secretary pro tem.

Then Chairman Kaulukou called upon

Mr. Ka-ne to state the object of the meet-

ing. Mr. Ka-ne said that it was called by

himself and several other Hawaiians to

ascertain from those who have respon-

ded to the call whether it is necessary for

Hawaiians to bring into existence some

kind of political association whereby

committees or delegations to meet the Hawaiian

Commissioners on matters relating to

the island could be sent to the Hawaiian

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IS QUEEN OF

TROOP FLEET

U. S. Steamer Arizona, With

Gen. King and Merriam.

SHE IS FAST AND COMMODIOUS

Ship and Men May Be Here a Fort-

night—Commands on Board—A

Red Cross Corps.

The U. S. transport steamer Arizona

arrived off port about 9 o'clock Saturday

night, five days and twenty-six hours from

San Francisco. On Wednesday last she

stopped six and a half hours on account of

an accident to her machinery. The voy-

age could have been made in less than

five days under regular steam.

On board the transport are: The Third

Battalion Eighteenth Infantry, 513 men;

recruits for the First Colorado, First Ne-

braska, Tenth Pennsylvania and Third

Artillery, now in Manila. There are 1,200

men all told. Besides these are General

Merriam and a Red Cross Corps.

Brigadier General Charles R. King is in

command of the expedition, comprising

the ship Arizona and Scandia, and is on

the big steamer now here. His staff is

as follows: Capt. Saxton, assistant ad-

jutant general; Capt. J. B. Handy, com-

missary of subsistence; Second Lieut. H.

M. Merriam, Third Artillery, aid; Maj.

William H. Corbush, surgeon; Maj. E. R.

Morris, surgeon; Acting Assistant Sur-

geon C. F. De May; Capt. Evans, volun-

teer ambulance driver; Capt. Atchell;

George Egan and Oscar P. Campbell;

Second Lieut. H. M. Boutelle, Third Ar-

tillery; Alexander H. Reid, Walter T.

Martin and fifteen members of the Hos-

pital Corps under Hospital Steward

Thomas D. Hare. The field and line of-

ficers are:

Eighteenth Infantry, Company I—Capt.

Hardin, Second Lieut. McBrown.

Company I—First Lieut. Lewis.

Company K—First Lieut. Hirsch.

Second Lieut. H. M. Boutelle, Third Ar-

tillery; Alexander H. Reid, Walter T.

Martin and fifteen members of the Hos-

pital Corps under Hospital Steward

Thomas D. Hare. The field and line of-

ficers are:

First Colorado Recruits—Capt. Carroll

and Second Lieut. Bidwell, in charge.

First Nebraska Recruits—Lieuts. Kilien,

Holdeman and Wilson.

Fourth Infantry—Second Lieut.

Wright.

Third Artillery Recruits—Second Lieuts.

Merriam, Boutelle, James, Kimmell and

Laurel.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the

companies were formed under the huff-

shed, where the first orders of Gen. King

to them were read. The orders set forth

directing that military operations be suspended was received on the afternoon of the 18th. The Spanish commander was notified. Acknowledgment by cablegram of the same date containing the proclamation of the President.

AUGUST 18.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Hongkong dated August 18th, and evidently official, says:

The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral Von Diederichs after the fall of the city, will return there today. Gen. August and his family arrived on board the cruiser, Admiral Von Diederichs, at the request of Gen. August, gave them passage by arrangements with the American commander. General August has left Hongkong on route for Spain.

NATIVE REBELLION.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the hemp provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Pasigayan, Pilar and Iloilo, the immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Pasigayan.

The Spaniards also burned Pilar, and massacred 200 natives. The insurgents are concentrating at Abay, with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in Camarines Province.

QUIET AT MANILA.

HONGKONG, Aug. 20.—The steamship China, from Manila, August 18th, arrived here today. She reports that all is quiet at Manila, but that the attitude of the Spaniards is somewhat arrogant. It is believed that Gen. Merritt will come to an amicable arrangement with Aguinaldo.

MANILA CABLE IN OPERATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Major General Merritt has notified the War Department that the cable from Hongkong to Manila is again in operation.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The papers here comment on a dispatch from Aden, published in the St. Petersburg Telegraph, declaring that England has assumed the protectorate over the whole of South Arabia from Bab-el-Mandeb Strait to the Gulf of Oman.

DIED EN ROUTE.

MANILA, Aug. 18.—Lieut. Lazelle of the Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. A., died on the Colon on July 12th of meningitis, followed by measles and senescence. The body was brought here and interred at Castle Point Sunday, July 17th. On the same boat Private Elmer Maddox of the Eighteenth died July 24th, and the China Bandman J. Wise of the First Colorado died on July 25th. Maddox died of meningitis and Wise of pneumonia. Both were buried at sea.

MUSTERING OUT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—At midnight the President announced his decision to muster out of the service from 7,500 to 10,000 of the volunteers. Those to be discharged will include three branches of the service, infantry, artillery and cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Orders were given today for their State rendezvous of the First Illinois Cavalry and the First Maine Infantry, now at Chickamauga, to return to their State Infantry, now at Ferdinand, Pa.

ONE SHIP SAVED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 17.—The Associated Press correspondent today visited the wreck of the war ship of Admiral Cervera's fleet, Capt. Sherry, of the Merritt Wrecking Company is working vigorously to float the Maria Teresa and expects to get her in such condition as to enable her to come to Santiago within a fortnight.

BISMARCK'S FORTUNE.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—A Dantzig paper publishes an outline of Prince Bismarck's will. The paper states that the estate amounts to 20,000,000 marks, although it was sworn to as 3,000,000 marks.

CARLISTS THREATEN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A Tribune cable from Madrid, via Paris, says: The strength of the Carlists is assuming proportions which, in spite of the Government considerable anxiety, Senor Silveira, leader of the Conservative party, says that Carlistism has now become the symbol of Caesarism and is welcomed by the landed aristocracy and other whom the disasters of the American war have driven into the ranks of dynastic opposition, but who had hitherto held aloof from the pretender.

HOT HOUSE STORY.

SEATTLE, Aug. 13.—Japanese papers received here today contain a story to the effect that the Japanese Minister will protest against the United States holding the Hawaiian Islands in order to remove the opposition of the Upper House to the Cabinet by raising an issue of foreign complications.

CHOLERA.

MADRAS, Aug. 13.—The cholera is epidemic here. Between Monday morning and Friday night there were fifty-five deaths from the disease, the fatalities prior to the first day mentioned having been 117.

COUNT HERBERT ILL.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Count Herbert, Bismarck's only son, is dangerously ill, and Dr. Schweininger has been summoned to attend him.

SPECTATOR SPEAKS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Spectator in its issue this week prophesies that America will retain all the Spanish possessions she has captured, and thinks that "pressure from the Cuban loyalists will force the commission to stipulate that Cuba shall be governed by the United States for twenty years."

The Spectator says: "America will find herself at the end of the year in the possession of the beginning of an over-sea empire. Long may she rule it in the interests of humanity and justice. While it is so ruled England will never begrudge her her possessions, nor their expansion into a domain as great as our own."

CUP DEFENDER.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—A Globe special from Providence says that Herreshoff's will soon turn out the fastest and costliest ninety-footer ever built. The contract has been signed with the Morgan-Innis syndicate without conditions as to the cost, which is placed at \$120,000. The new boat will have a keel with aluminum hull.

HOULETTE AND LAWLESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The steamship Australia returned yesterday from Manila by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and brought with her seven sick sailors.

The Australia had smooth water and pleasant weather both going and returning. She left Manila July 23rd and Nagasaki July 26th. She brought ten sacks of mail from the troops. On board the Australia is a pet dog, a little black pointer, that was captured at Guam by First Officer Lawless and by him adopted as the Australia's mascot. The dog answers to the name of Frenchy, and so Lawless says, can do everything except talk.

Capt. Houlette says that the insurgents could never have taken Manila in 100 years with the war appliances at their disposal.

SCHLEY COMING HERE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs: It is considered likely the North Atlantic station will be divided into one flag officer, probably Admiral Sampson, retained in command of the home fleet. The impression prevails among naval officers that Schley will seize the opportunity to secure command of the Pacific station on the retirement of Admiral Auler on November 22 and be content to wait ashore.

a few weeks between the termination of his services on the Pacific coast command and Admiral Miller's retirement, which would enable him to have an independent command.

SEATTLE TO HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—A new steamship line between Seattle and Honolulu has been established in connection with the Great Northern Railway, and the first vessel, the City of Columbia, will depart for Hawaii next Thursday, carrying the United States mails. The trip will be repeated every twenty-five days thereafter.

Passengers will have six days in Honolulu, and the speed, accommodations and cuisine of the City of Columbia are said to be superior to those of any vessel now on the Pacific.

TO TEACH IN HONOLULU.

BERKELEY, Aug. 14.—Charles A. Elish of the class of '97, University of California, has received the appointment as teacher of natural science in the high school at Honolulu. The appointment was made at the recommendation of President Martin J. Kellogg.

SAN DIEGO LINE.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20.—The first steamer of the California and Oriental Steamship Company will sail from San Diego for Japan and China, via Honolulu, in December, and thereafter steamers will leave that port for the Orient every twenty-five days.

JOHN HAY ACCEPTS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—United States Ambassador Hay came to the embassy from the country, where he has been visiting, and after transacting some accumulated routine business he returned to continue his visit. To the correspondent of the Associated Press Col. Hay said:

"I have been offered and have accepted the post of Secretary of State. I shall leave London in about a month."

IMPERIALISM PREVAILS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The national conference on the foreign policy of the United States resumed its deliberations this morning. It was presided over by Robert Treat La Follette of Boston. In a brief address he defined himself as an anti-expansionist. Others were of the same opinion, but the majority passed a resolution in favor of holding all territory conquered by the United States.

GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The signing of the protocol engrosses the attention of the press. The more serious papers and nearly all the periodicals appearing this week take the view that Spain has only herself to blame, and that the conditions imposed by the United States are not excessive.

KITCHENER TO ADVANCE.

The Anglo-Egyptian Reconquest Sudan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A Sun cable from London says: The Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Sudan is steadily approaching its culmination. Khartoum is to be captured and Mahdism smashed within a month; but Englishmen have not yet reached a stage of excitement over what is one of the most remarkable and uninterrupted successful military enterprises in British history.

Gen. Kitchener is the youngest man of his rank in the British army. He has made no mistakes, and now has a perfectly equipped army of 25,000 men of 1,200 miles from his starting point, and ready to deliver the last crushing blow upon the enemy. There has been no fuss, and this fact has lulled foreign suspicion as to the aims of the British policy in the Sudan.

CAPTAIN NISSEN.

His Life Lost and the Bark C. C. Funk a Wreck.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Advises from Melbourne report that the American bark C. C. Funk, Capt. Nissen, which sailed from Tacoma on May 22 for Melbourne, has been wrecked on Flinders Island, Tasmania. Eleven of those on board the bark, including Capt. Nissen, his wife and two children, were drowned.

Capt. Nissen was well known here, in fact Honolulu had been his home for several years. A short time ago he worked as mate on one of the island boats, and left here to go to the Klondike. His wife and children followed him. The old bark, which was condemned here, belonged to Capt. Nissen.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

It Will Save You Many a Dollar and a Lot of Trouble.

After trying remedies that helped you.

When you have tried "cures" that didn't.

When you are completely stuck and in despair.

When your poor back still aches.

Because you don't get down to causes.

Try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

The unexpected always happens.

If you toss all night racked with back pain.

If you cannot bend over nor straighten up.

Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.

Kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

The tenant has to be evicted.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do not compromise.

Or arrange for a new lease.

They cure all kidney complaints.

This is their mission and they fulfill it.

Read how they fulfilled it in the case of this Yonkers, N. Y., citizen:

Mr. P. J. Sherman, of 136 New Main street, employed by Smith & Rogers, ice dealers, says: "I have been troubled with symptoms of kidney complaint for several years. I had sharp, shooting pains across my back, accompanied by a stiffness in my loins and a languid feeling most of the time. I did not notice it so much at first as long as I was kept busy with my work, but on Sundays when I sat around the house I became so stiff and sore that I could scarcely get up after sitting any length of time. I doctored and many different kinds of kidney remedies but could not get any relief. One doctor said I had Bright's disease and advised me to give up my employment but I could not afford to do so."

"I had read in our daily paper about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and as I had to do something I had my wife get me a box at Geo. B. Wray's drug store. They relieved my trouble in a short time and they did me more good than any other remedies or prescriptions I ever took. I do not hesitate to recommend these pills to others for I believe they will accomplish all that is claimed for them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, or will be mailed by Hollister & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents for the Islands. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

TO BID ON SEATS

Stock Exchange Invites Tenders for Membership.

ONE DOZEN IS THE LIMIT

There Will be Sitings Every Other Day—To Begin Next Week—The Officers—Fees.

At a meeting of the Honolulu Stock Exchange held at 7:30 last evening permanent organization was effected. The seven original members were present or represented. Getting down to business the Constitution and By-Laws of the San Francisco Stock Exchange were considered by sections, amended where necessary and adopted. The first important change made was in the number of officers. It was decided to combine the offices of president and chairman, and to strike out that of assistant secretary. Election of officers resulted unanimously as follows:

J. H. Fisher, president and chairman.

Harry Armitage, vice president.

George H. Carter, secretary.

Bank of Hawaii, treasurer.

Col. Fisher was elected on his experience. He is not a broker now, but was considered the fittest man in sight to direct the business of the Exchange. The Bank of Hawaii was not consulted respecting its appointment, but 'Change felt sure its barrels of money would not be refused there.

Further on in the by-laws it was considered not necessary to adopt the tabulated scale of fees prescribed in the constitution of the San Francisco Exchange. It was unanimously decided that all fees will be one-half of one per cent on all transactions to both buyer and seller. On Exchange and in dealing with other brokers between boards the fees will be divided. Deals on Exchange will always be between brokers. Names of purchasers will not be used. There will be many transactions between sessions. In all such, board quotations will be the guide. Transactions between sessions will not be reported.

It was decided to hold three meetings a week for the present: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays were selected as board days. Sessions will be held in the forenoon only. As soon as the cable is laid, or sooner if business requires, there will also be afternoon sittings. The first meeting will be held next Thursday morning, September 1.

All transactions between calls will be, as near as possible, on the basis of the last session. The fee rate will be strictly complied with. Only in deals between buyer and seller direct may a broker charge the full fee of one per cent, a half from each side.

The matter of the number of members came up. All felt that there must be a limit. Nine applications for membership, each tendering the fee of \$1,000, were reported. To admit them all would swell the membership to sixteen. It was felt that that would be too many. After considerable discussion it was agreed to fix the limit at twelve. This would make five extant vacancies. All of the nine applicants were personally acceptable, and no conclusion as to which particular ones should be taken in could be reached.

It was at last decided to invite them to bid for seats. There was no other way out of it. The five men willing to pay the most for the privileges will be admitted. Applications for membership, together with bids must be filed with the secretary, George R. Carter, today.

George F. McLeod, Walter M. Giffard and Fred Lewis were among the applicants. Two have had extensive experience on exchanges in the States and all are most desirable men.

The by-laws as adopted were left open for amendments as time and occasion may require.

MORNING SESSION.

A special meeting of brokers was held yesterday morning to arrange the preliminary details of the proposed Stock Exchange. George R. Carter was elected temporary chairman and Willard E. Brown temporary secretary. George R. Carter, Harry Armitage, W. E. Brown, W. A. Love, J. F. Morgan, J. H. Fisher and E. C. Macfarlane qualified for membership. It was proposed to make the Exchange an association rather than a corporation.

Edward Fromberg Dead.

Edward Fromberg, American, aged 39, died at the Queen's hospital Saturday morning of a rupture of the spinal column sustained about two years ago. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon. The pall-bearers were: Barney Ordenstein, M. S. Levy, H. Levy, S. Kuby, Napoleon Napala, Wm. Unku, Isaac Ioani and J. W. Kamahi.

WASHBURN

GUITARS AND MANDOLINS

They have no equals. Made by Lyman Washburn of Chicago, Ill. A. A. who will be pleased to send a beautiful catalogue, containing portraits of 100 artists, post free. Write for it. Ask your local music dealer for Lyman Washburn's Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Ukuleles and Orchestras. Instruments. They are the best made and at the most reasonable prices. The genuine Washburn name is guaranteed.

LYMAN WASHBURN

Manufacturers of HAWAIIAN Musical Instruments a pair.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Handsome Buggies



I Have Just Received

a new line of Buggies, Surries, Delivery Wagons, Cutnuder Delivery Wagons, Hand and Machine made Harness, all of which will be sold at inside prices.

RUBBER TIRES

placed on old or new wheels any style.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Island Orders Promptly Filled. Fort St., above Club Stables.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD

HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for following

BICYCLES:

THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE

THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR

THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD

THE JUVENILE ELFINE

Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as

Tires, Rims, Spokes, Lamps, etc

If you don't know what, you want our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD

HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE. FORT STREET.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and purifying the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cleans the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and contains no deleterious ingredients, it is the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure of the most obstinate and long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

TERMS AT MANILA

Agreement Under Which Capitulation Was Made.

City Placed Under American Control—Arms—All Islands Wanted. Dealing With Insurgents.

HONGKONG, Aug. 29.—The following are the terms of the capitulation:

The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his Excellency Don Fermín Jaudines, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines have agreed upon the following:

1. The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to the control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty; the officers remaining in the city are respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

2. Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to the staff officers designated by the United States.

3. Complete returns and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

4. All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men, of the Spanish officers and their families, and of the release of prisoners of war, shall be referred to the Government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city, or when the American army evacuates.

5. Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish territory and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

6. This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

ALL ISLANDS WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—There is considerable difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the terms of capitulation, but the best opinion obtainable tonight construed the language to embrace all Spanish possessions in the Philippines and not Manila alone. While the preamble specifically cites the functions of the commission to be "to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein," it is pointed out that the word "suburbs" is an elastic expression, and the language of Article 1, stating that the Spanish troops, both the European and the native, capitulate, "with" the city and defenses, goes to emphasize this construction. This is the view expressed by war officials and, considered in this light, goes to confirm the press dispatches, stating that the capitulation involves the whole Philippines.

DEALING WITH INSURGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The two American commanders at Manila, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, united in a joint dispatch which was received here late this afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, now that the city is occupied by the American forces.

The text of the request for instructions and of the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions substantially as follows: "The instructions are to enforce law and order and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike."

The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to General Lawton. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government.

PORTO RICANS BOTHER.

Island People Making It Hot for Spanish Residents.

PONCE, Aug. 26.—There are nightly attacks upon the Spanish cafes. A crowd of roughs yesterday raided a Spanish store on the plaza, but the mob was quickly dispersed by Col. Clouse, who went into the thick of the crowd with a drawn revolver and arrested two of the rioters. The newspaper "La Estrella" yesterday has been suppressed for publishing an article calling upon the Porto Ricans to avenge themselves.

There is danger of more trouble in the country districts. Twenty-nine Spanish houses in the town of Coto were burned yesterday by the Porto Ricans. Two other houses were torn down and a Spanish bank and a business house were looted.

CORBETT'S PARENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—After forty years of peace and happiness with his wife, Catherine, Patrick J. Corbett, father of the prize-fighter, killed her yesterday morning and then committed suicide at his home 529 Hayes street. There were no witnesses to the double crime, which was enacted shortly after 5 o'clock, and those of the family who were aroused by the fatal shots found the bodies on the bed in the room where the couple slept.

THIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Additional details relative to the terrible cloudburst in Hawkins county last Friday morning were received in this city tonight. It is now estimated that thirty-two persons became victims of the down-pour from the skies.

MONADNOCK.

HONGKONG, Aug. 15.—The United States monitor Monadnock, Capt. Whiting, which left San Francisco about six weeks ago, has reached Manila safely, according to advices brought by the Zafiro.

BLANCO RESIGNS.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Government has from the famous Captain General Blanco received a dispatch tendering his resignation. The reason given by Gen. Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

There is a sort of a wild rush locally for stock in the new Wailua plantation. It is likely that there will be penum on subscription list places.

STEAM FISHING AND CHEAP FISH.

The Local Company Will Establish Fish Routes—Schooner.

The clipper built steam schooner Malalo was launched at Turner's yards on July 29 and will probably arrive here during next week. She was built for the new fishing hui, headed by the Wall brothers, Charles Atherton and John Saas. Mr. Saas is bringing her to the Islands. The vessel is about forty tons burthen and has gasoline auxiliary power. Her speed is ten knots an hour, making her a first class pleasure as well as business craft. She will be used as a swift carrier by the fishing company.

The company, by the way, will be ready to begin operations as soon as the Malalo arrives. Stalls at the market have been selected and may be occupied at any time in the discretion of the hui. W. W. Wright has turned out two large wagons and one small one for delivery. Two of these will be fitted with big refrigerators eight feet long for carrying and delivering fish on ice. Another refrigerator will be kept at the market.

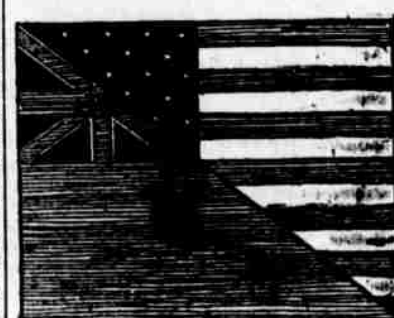
"Yes, we will reduce the cost of fish to the public of Honolulu," said W. E. Wall, the largest shareholder in the hui, yesterday afternoon. "We will fish on an extensive scale, and the business will be conducted on such lines as to greatly reduce expenses. The present vendors of fish employ old methods and every part of their business is expensive."

"The present works a fearful hardship, especially upon natives. Hawaiians, you know, take a hack to go to market. Imagine a family living a good way out, and then figure the expense. I have personally known instances of fish costing the consumer up to fifty cents a pound the year around. We propose to deliver fish at the homes of our customers for not over ten cents a pound."

"We will keep on hand at all times what our customers desire. Deliveries will be prompt and fish will always be fresh. Of course our goods will be inspected as are others. Our mission will be to give the people better fish at much lower prices."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FLAG.

The recent discussion on the suggestion of an alliance of England and the United States has brought out the accompanying design for a combination



flag. The idea is a woman's and originated with the daughter of Mr. Edmund D. Barbour of Chicago. She made a banner on these lines, and its appearance has been much commented upon.

A Saving Clause.

The Chinese bureau of the Foreign Office is, by direction of Minister Cooper, placing a saving clause in the six months' permits being issued to Pake citizens desiring to visit the home land since Annexation. This stipulation, stamped on the permits by Secretary Glavin, reads: "Issued subject to the ruling or decision of the Treasury Department of the United States of America." By this method it is calculated to fully protect the Hawaiian Government and to be at the same time, at the pleasure of the Central Government.

Tabulating School Lands.

Inspector General Townsend is one of the busiest men in town just now. It is required that he prepare and present to the Hawaiian-American Commission on Monday a detailed statement of the location, extent and probable value of all school lands in the country. The start was made yesterday, and the situation means that the Inspector General will be poring over maps and figures for the next two days.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 9.—Residents of the Orient are viewing with seemingly greater apprehension than the people of the Occident the prospect of war between Great Britain and Russia. The arrivals on the steamer Empress of Japan today state that the prospect of such a war is the one subject of conversation and the papers predict an inevitable collision between Great Britain and Russia in the Far East.

ARMY OF PRISONERS.

CAVITE, July 9.—Headquarters of Gen. Aguinaldo—Aguinaldo's 5,000 prisoners of war are proving a veritable white elephant. The problem of feeding and caring for them has become so great that the dictator has been forced to distribute them among the provinces which are loyal to his arms and where they will be safe.

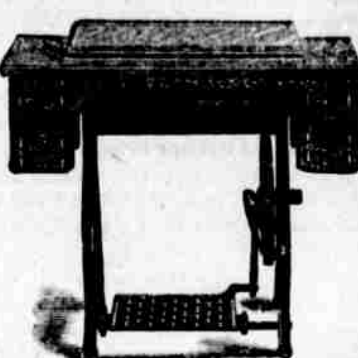
THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaaki, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



WOUNDED LEAVING THE OLIVETTE. One of the most touching incidents of the war with Spain was the landing of the wounded from the Olivette at Brooklyn. Thousands of those who had seen the brave boys marching gaily through the streets on the way to the front at times during the past three months beheld the other side of the picture then—the saddest side.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH Is what we would like.



Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States.

The Pacific Hardware Co.
have just receive direct from England

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board
Palettes and Vouga's Studies,
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,
Wade and Butcher's Razors,
Open-and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,
—LIMITED—
Fort Street.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. I. Agents.

Bookbinding
Hawaiian Gazette Office.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.
To Make Money Go Farthest In Furniture.

Of course you want to see your money do full duty, and the chances are that you are puzzled to know whom to believe when all are crying "Our prices are lowest." It is evident that our values must be as great as others give or we could not stay in business, but there must be some other cause for the large and steady increase of our business. We assign two reasons to it. Our stock is larger and better assorted than others show. Our prices are a shade lower.

This is daily demonstrated by the number of prospective buyers we entertain. Just at present there is a large influx of people to these shores, who, if they find the conditions exist such as they wish, will eventually settle in Hawaii. To these we wish to say that our time is wholly at your disposal if you wish to look over our stock and prices. There is no compulsion about buying.

If you see what you want, we feel confident that our prices will be right.

To Business Men:

If you are a recent comer and intend opening an office, come to us for your office furniture, such as

ROLL-TOP DESKS, CHAIRS, ETC.

We carry a large assortment of desks and chairs and have no fear but what we can suit you in quality and price.

Remember, nothing makes so favorable an impression as a well furnished office.

Our repair department is run on the saving-to-you plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
Queen Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barbs "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silestas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 30), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned beef, Etc.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.
In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and VANCOUVER.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

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NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.
G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted safe in the back, and all kindred complaints, free from Mercury. Established upwards of 50 years. In boxes of 60, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1898

A STOCK EXCHANGE.

The plan of organizing a stock exchange is excellent. So long as stocks are bought and sold, as they will be, the more quickly the method of disposing of them to the best advantage is adopted the better it will be for all.

That stock exchanges are used for speculative purposes, and many persons are inevitably ruined thereby, is true enough. So are potatoes used for making whiskey in Ireland. So can the juice of the sugar cane be fermented, and converted into alcohol. The argument urged by some that a stock exchange will tempt young men to venture into undesirable speculations, is the foolish and impracticable argument that a young man should be best educated by keeping him away from temptation. The best education a young man can have is to face temptations and "down" them. The best way for a soldier to meet his enemy is not to run away from him, but face him.

Every few years on the Mainland there have been hysterical periods, during which laws have been passed forbidding speculation in stocks, grain or coin. As these fetters on free trade injure commerce, they are either repealed or become dead letters. The moment business of many kinds assumes certain proportions, exchanges are more than useful; they are necessary. They will, of course, be used for speculative purposes. Indeed all business has a definite element of speculation in it. The Chinese vegetable gardener raises lettuce, on the theory, or speculation, that some one will buy it. Sometimes he finds no purchasers. His speculation has failed.

The stock exchanges do not necessarily create business. They regulate it, if it exists. Able men have tried for thirty years to establish a mining stock exchange in New York City. Every effort has failed. Look at the general market quotations. There is no mining list, because there are no substantial mining properties to be dealt with. A stock exchange does not flourish on "wild cat" stuff. The San Francisco brokers will say that.

There should be here one of the cleanest stock exchanges in the country. Its first rule should be that no stocks should be dealt in where figures are "played with." In all probability there will, in the course of time, be some very shady transactions by some local corporations. Men here are quite like men elsewhere. Vice as well as virtue follows the flag. The men who will deal hereafter in stocks will not stand on bed rock values, but on rather a high scaffolding of prices. The time will come when they will be forced to prop themselves up by various "con-trivances."

A stock exchange, managed by men of character will do much to prevent irregularities. Such is experience elsewhere. So it should be here.

INDUSTRIES FOR HAWAIIAN WOMEN.

An essay read by a native girl on the above mentioned subject at the closing exercises of the Kamehameha School for Girls, appears in another column.

It reviews with much intelligence the situation, and tells the plain truth.

The ideal industry for the native women, and indeed, for all women on the islands who are forced to work for a living is one that finds a ready market abroad. The home market is insignificant, and quickly glutted. Such industries can be found. But, as we have said before, the proper ones cannot be found and established without much intelligent, persistent, and self denying work by some one who has the true missionary spirit in him. It is a work that has no "boom" in view. It requires infinite patience and indomitable pluck. The cases are rare where a man of brains and energy has been willing to sacrifice his own interests for the industrial salvation of others. We are only beginning to learn that this industrial salvation is the forerunner of spiritual salvation. The Apostle of Industry has as high a mission as the Apostle of Religion, if he acts in the same spirit. The philanthropists are learning in the great cities that "religion" does not flourish when there is want, and hunger and dirt, and vicious surroundings.

It would be a most befitting sequel to the missionary work on these islands if one or more of those born in the faith, should rise in his youth and strength, and spend his years in making this an industrial Paradise.

Whether or not, the native women, with their unfortunate environments, will avail themselves of any new methods of earning a living, is an open

question. We hope that they will.

But, aside from them, there is an increasing number of Portuguese women, as well as those of other races, who are entitled to the utmost consideration in providing ways and means for relieving them from the heavy burdens of daily toil.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

One of the problems which agitates the newly constituted Hawaiian-American citizen is, whether or not he belongs to one of the American political parties, and, if so, which.

As evidence of its vitality and Americanism, Hilo has already taken the field with the declaration of a number of her leading citizens that they are simon pure, true blue Republicans, the genuine brand.

Some of our esteemed fellow townsmen think that it is time to "wake up the boys" in Honolulu and organize a Republican Club here.

If there is anything to be gained either to the individual members, of the organizations or to this community through the organization of political clubs, divided on the lines of the national American parties, let them be organized by all means, the sooner the better. We want all the practical as well as theoretical benefits of American citizenship. But before we launch forth on the broad ocean of American parizan politics let us make sure that, for the common good, we will benefit, and not injure, ourselves by so doing.

It may be that the Hilo idea is the right one, and the Advertiser has no harsh words for any one who feels the spirit of patriotism swelling in his bosom to such an extent that he must tell right away whether he sympathizes with the Republicans, Democrats, or Populists; but the following suggestions are tentatively made:

In the first place, the Joint Resolution of Annexation annexes Hawaii, but leaves practically all details for future settlement by Congress.

Among these details is the question of citizenship and the privileges of voting.

Although we are all now under the national protection of the American Government so far as laws and statutes are concerned we have only the voting privileges granted by the laws of Hawaii.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, no person, whether previously an American citizen or not has any power to vote in Hawaii on any subject whatsoever except in accordance with the laws of Hawaii, and for the purposes which such laws set forth.

One of the subjects which the Commission now visiting Hawaii will report upon and concerning which Congress in due course will act, is this very question of who shall vote, what the conditions of voting shall be, and what we shall vote for.

This, and many other questions in which we are all vitally interested, will come before Congress at its next session and probably several succeeding Congresses.

The present Congress is Republican in the House of Representatives; in the Senate, not quite half is Republican, while the Democrats and Populists together constitute a majority.

Under these circumstances, it is wise for leading citizens here to be declaring themselves to belong to this, that or the other partizan organization? Is it not sounder for us to go to Washington as a united Hawaii and simply as Hawaiians, asking as non-partisans from all parties in Congress that which is fair and just to all?

It is true that the Republican party more than any other has been responsible for annexation. But the Republicans could not have carried annexation but for the assistance of both Populists and Democrats. While expressing all due appreciation of the support given to our cause by President McKinley and our Republican friends, we can never forget that in season and out of season that staunch Democrat, Senator Morgan, and the leading independent Populist, Senator Kyle, have been annexationists and supporters of our cause to as great an extent as if they had been the direct representatives of Hawaii.

To accept of their invaluable assistance and now, at the very first moment, before our territorial pinfeathers have started, when we have no vote on any subject whatsoever and are still supplicants at Washington for rights and privileges, is it good policy for us to slap our Democratic and Populist friends in the face, and tell them that having made use of them we have no more use for them, and proclaim ourselves members of a party hostile to them?

To organize parties at this stage on national lines, would seem to be premature. No beneficial results have yet been pointed out, while definite objections appear in view.

The question is one worthy of consideration before further action is taken.

BUILDING LOTS.

One of the few advantages of centralized government in Europe is the power to regulate the growth of cities and towns; to improve streets, regulate buildings and increase and beautify public parks.

Public opinion must do these things in a democracy, but the average public opinion in the majority of places is yet uneducated. There are some instances, however, of remarkably fine work. Of these Washington City is the most prominent.

One of the bad features of the opening up of new urban and suburban properties is the small size of the lots. No law forbids it, and public opinion about it is indifferent. At the same time these small lots tend to injure the beauty and attractiveness of the place.

If that part of the town, which lies between the old missionary settlement and Punahou, had been stungly divided up into lots 50x100 feet, twenty years ago, we should not have much to be proud of in the way of attractive gardens and homesteads.

One could wish that no residence should occupy less than an acre of ground, and that the law so declared. Since however, land has advanced in price, it is beyond the means of the average resident to hold that area of land, and we must submit to the cramming up of our residences.

Downing in his work on gardening says there is a great difference between a residence and a home. No one conceives a home in a large city, a home made up of bricks and mortar, with the earth covered with pavements. It is only the residence, a dwelling house that is found there. The "home" demands space and air, and trees, and grass and flowers. It is a pity that in the development of our suburbs this idea of homes cannot be kept prominent.

The land operator very justly says that there is no money in sentiment, and the people will not pay for space. The trouble is that few only can afford to purchase space enough for homes at the present prices of land. It is possible that the new Rapid Transit Company may change conditions.

There is no doubt some sentiment here in favor of improving the city. But it has no organization behind it, and it dreams rather than acts. Even the beautiful Kapiolani park is not fully appreciated, and the burden of maintaining it falls mainly on one person.

LAND WANTED.

These are the words of an intelligent enterprising, well educated young white man, born here, a "missionary," and anxious to get upon the soil:

"I know something about agriculture, but I need more land for raising small crops. I cannot get it on this island, at any moderate price, and indeed not less than an exorbitant price. The land subject to natural irrigation is all taken up. Only large tracts remain, which are only valuable through expensive irrigation works, which small farmers cannot afford to set up. The sugar plantations are rapidly taking up these lands, and men like myself cannot get them, excepting under leases, and on condition that we all raise cane. What shall we do? I have given up and taken a clerkship." The situation then on this island is this, there is little or no land, suitably irrigated to be obtained by men of moderate means. The Portuguese have steadily made this complaint for several years. The only land remaining is in large tracts, which require expensive irrigation works.

These tracts are rapidly passing into the hands of capitalists and sugar planters. A large and the best part of the northern part of this island is now in the hands of the planters.

What is to be done about it? It is believed by some that American labor may be employed on several of the plantations, and such privileges granted them, in the way of houses, and garden lands, and wages that they will be contented and become good citizens.

What wages will content them, what surroundings will be sufficient, is an open question. If American laborers with families do immigrate and cultivate the cane lands, they must be paid living wages. What are living wages? There is still a more important matter, the question of homes, that is, holdings in fee simple, so dear to the Anglo-Saxon and indeed to every intelligent man's heart.

Aside from these serious questions, it is an equally serious question, the practical exclusion from the soil of this island of many excellent men, like the person whose words are quoted, by reason of the absorption of the land by the plantations. It excludes small farmers of all races, and makes the back bone of the community a hired class, held more or less strongly by plantation rules, and dependent upon the good will of plantation managers for permanent occupation. For the plantations

will retain control of their own soil.

If the young man, whose words we cite, a kamaaina, cannot find a location, how can an immigrant find one unless he has large capital?

These facts bear strongly on the question already asked by some very intelligent and friendly visitors. Are we not at the parting of the ways, the one leading to a final Asiatic cast to social life here, the other to the final social dominance of the Americans? Some do believe that we are far beyond the parting of the ways, and have already cast the future of our local civilization.

It is a very serious matter when there is an urgent demand at present for more than 3,000 Asiatic laborers, at the very time we are urging our fellow citizens of the Mainland to stay away, and even the kamaainas are crowded out.

SECRETARY DAY.

Someone asked Senator Grimes, the war governor of the State of Iowa, and a United States Senator for four terms, if the average ability of public men was not declining. He replied that you could find in nearly every county in the United States men who would, if appointed, make excellent Presidents, Senators and statesmen generally. Statesmen needed only some common sense, he said, and if they had that, give them an opportunity, and they became famous.

Secretary Day was an unknown man, one of the many thousands of well trained lawyers, possessed of a good share of common sense, respected by their neighbors, and hardly known beyond their county limits.

President McKinley, his neighbor and friend, gave him one of the opportunities that Senator Grimes mentions. So he at once rose to it, acquitted himself well and in a few months became favorably known to the whole nation. The wicked Spaniards gave Dewey an opportunity. Does any one believe that there are not many men in the navy and army who would have risen to the occasion if the opportunity had been offered to any one of them?

If the inner thoughts of very many of the volunteer officers were revealed, it will appear that, aside from patriotic motives, their enlistment was largely due to a desire to find these opportunities, to secure political advancement through the reputation of the soldier.

There can be no better comment on the entire absence of class rule in American politics than the selection of an unknown man like Mr. Day to act substantially as Secretary of State for a nation of 75,000,000 of inhabitants. There is no better comment on Senator Grimes' remark, made after years of observation, that the common sense sufficient to administer public affairs may be found in every county of the United States.

Encouraging reflections of this nature should stimulate our young men and ambitious citizens to a desire for political advancement. President Hosmer or Professor Scott may even now be training the brain of some boy, in this town, of whom the newspapers of the future will say: "We congratulate Hawaii on having furnished the country with a President who was born on the island of Oahu. The fact that his grand parents were of Puritan ancestry, while he has Japanese and native Hawaiian blood in his veins, shows the flexibility of our institutions, and that the mixture of races does as well in our Republican empire as it did in the production of the Anglo-Saxons out of five races, some hundreds of years ago. The accomplished wife of the President, a woman of extraordinary beauty, traces her ancestry back to the French, Germans, English, Irish, Polynesian, Chinese, Japanese, Hebrews and Bostonians. It was predicted many years ago at the period of annexation that the union of many races would secure a race even superior to the boastful Anglo-Saxon. It has been done."

NOT IN SPAIN.

The residents of Kapaa, Kauai, object to the reading of the newspaper to the children in the public school. As the reading of the newspaper to the children is now considered by advanced educators to be one of the best methods of instructing them, and is especially commended by the National Commission of Education in Washington, the only thing for the people of Kapaa to do is to petition the President to remove the Commissioners. One thing is certain. Newspapers are never read in the schools of Spain.

Citizen to Tired-of-Dole Patriot: "Why is that string tied 'round your finger?"

Patriot—"On the 'Remember the Maine days,' my wife ties it 'round my finger. On the 'Remember Maine days' it's left off. Nothing like a piece of string to tell you where you are at."

A LAW REFORMATION.

One of the very best illustrations of the fact that one community stubbornly refuses to take on trust the experience of another community, however valuable that experience may be, is seen in the past persistent refusal of the British Parliament to enact a law allowing a person charged with crime to testify in his own behalf. In other words the usages and habits of the British people, like all other people, are only slowly modified, if at all, by reasons and the experience of the people.

For many years the American States have granted this right to persons charged with crime. The best American jurists, whose opinions are profoundly respected by British statesmen, approve of this practice, but the British public until now has stubbornly refused to accept their opinions.

We quoted recently from that remarkable book titled "The Crowd," a statement to the effect that men do not act on their reasons, but on their sentiments and habits. And Lord Bacon said of men: "Their discourse and speeches are according to their learning and infused opinions; but their deeds are after as they have been accustomed."

When Salmon P. Chase was war treasurer under President Lincoln, he was asked why Congress debated the serious financial questions without reference to wide experience of the European States. He replied that the American people must first get into difficulties before they learned the right way to get out of them, and they would take no European experience on trust.

After many years of delay the British Parliament has now passed a law permitting persons charged with crime to testify. British writers declare that "it is the greatest legal reform since the days of Romilly." This great legal reform existed in America before many of the younger members of the bar were born.

MAHAN'S OPINION.

Captain Mahan is extremely annoyed at the attempt of Schley's admirers to deprive Sampson of the credit of making the admirable fight off Santiago. He declares that the battle was fought just as Sampson planned it in nearly every particular. It was not even necessary for him to be present. If the Spanish admiral had entirely changed the conditions, so that Schley had been called upon to invent a new plan of battle, Sampson relations to it would have been changed.

Captain Mahan says: "At Santiago all the dispositions prior to action, and for over a month before were made by the commander-in-chief. A number of orders, issued from time to time by him, for the enforcement of the close watch of the harbor's mouth, were published in the Washington Post of July 27, and I presume by other journals as well. There is very strong ground for believing that Cervera's attempt to escape by day instead of by night—the incident of his conduct which has been most widely censured and is most inexplicable—was due to the fact that the United States ships kept so close to the harbor mouth at night that a dash like his, desperate at best, had a better chance when the ships were at day distance. This was so stated, substantially, to Admiral Sampson by the Captain of the Colon. If so, the merit of this, forcing the enemy to action under disadvantageous conditions—and it is one of the highest achievements of military art—belongs to the commander-in-chief. It was the great decisive feature of the campaign, from start to finish. Few naval authorities, I imagine, will dispute this statement."

Commodore Schley himself gives the credit of the victory to Sampson.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Dewey never "reports progress." He is the premier on complete work.

It will be expected of General King that his next novel will be story with at least chapters of Hawaiian setting.

"Cable and Canal" make an alliteration that means much to Hawaii. But the boomers must be held down, just the same.

Detection of adulterations in food is the latest use of the Roentgen ray. This new penetration appears to have limitless adaptability.

It is believed that the military authorities may be depended upon to select a favorable and agreeable site for the permanent garrison.

Better late than never with Red Cross women nurses for the Philippines. They have been prominent in Cuba ever since the war opened.

Such a representative organization as the Chamber of Commerce is certainly capable of furnishing some valuable suggestions to the Commissioners.

The indications are that Honolulu is to become one of the great garrison towns of the world. Any city elsewhere ten times the size of this place would

be half crazed over the prospect, but the consideration of the future here along this line does not seem to create a ripple.

General Merriam is the head of the military department of which Hawaii is a part and will, be the important man in locating and garrisoning the post here.

The dispatch claiming that "suburbs of Manila" means the 1,400 islands of the Philippines group is dated Washington. It should have come from either New York or Chicago.

On the Atlantic side they are mustering out 100,000 men from military service and here in the middle of the United States recruiting is to begin. Hawaii may expect to "be in it" right along now.

The Chinese colony is the first in the field with a memorial to the Commission. Perhaps the Chinese considered that their interests were in greater jeopardy than the welfare of any other people here.

The war has brought to the Red Cross more laurels for its grand and unselfish work. The society saved many lives and gave to the wounded and suffering everywhere comfort and relief and cheer.

The Bishop of Honolulu seems to be realizing more and more that this annexation is the real thing and not a coaling station proposition. His longings for a gold whistle may subside somewhat as time goes on.

There is not nearly so much grumbling here as might be expected over the sad derangement of steamer service. The people have been subjected to much inconvenience, but realize that Uncle Sam needed the boats.

A cheap, and in many respects a satisfactory substitute for rubber has been presented. It is from the oil derived from corn. This quality in the cereal will explain in a measure some of the manifestations caused by excessive use of whiskey distilled from corn.

Maguire, Congressman, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of California. Mr. Doubleface Hilborn is not again candidate for Congress. Perhaps he became disgusted with politics by scanning his own record.

A decision has been given in a New York court that pedestrians have the right of way at all street crossings and that in extreme cases a car or other vehicle, including bicycle, must be stopped for the convenience and safety of the walker.

Sagasta now declares that operations upon Spaniards who didn't know there was war at one time and peace at another, don't count. The Spaniards were left in the first instance because they didn't read the papers and in the second because they didn't surrender soon enough.

J. F. Brown, the agent of public lands, makes a most valuable contribution to the local literature of the day. His paper given in this issue of the Advertiser may be accepted as an official statement prepared with the utmost care and with the intent to give the facts absolutely and nothing else.

The Commissioners are taking a hurried view of the islands, but are no doubt making the best of the opportunities for observation. In some places, at least, the people are showing a commendable interest in the visit of the men from Washington. The statement about a flash of the supporting timbers of the illusion statement.

News is brought that steamer service is to be instituted between San Diego and the islands and Seattle and the islands. The natural supposition is that these lines will be maintained only so long as there is profit in the enterprise. The San Diego people propose sending their steamers clear through to Japan and China. It may be recalled that in the Legislative session of 1890 an effort was made to subsidize a steamer line between San Diego and Hilo.

Just at the time the reformed Harveyized steel plate was adopted as ship armor, the shell had reached its highest development, seemingly. There was presented what has been described as the situation of an irresistible missile hurled against an immovable object, the force being the highest possible. But the shell could not hold together through the plate. A certain but simple remedy was found. This was to give the shell a soft instead of a hard point. It was an extraordinary, but a successful move.

Admiral Sampson is well known in these waters, where he once commanded the U. S. S. San Francisco. On account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, Admiral Sampson is given the most advancement of any officer of the navy, though he was some distance away, until nearly the end of the engagement. Many people considered Commodore Schley entitled to the greater credit and many newspapers urged. Secretary of the Navy Long, in a letter which has been made public, says: "I can think of nothing more cruel than the deprecation of the merit of the faithful, devoted, patriotic commander-in-chief, physically frail, worn with sleepless vigilance, weighed with measureless responsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless precautions blocking the Spanish squadron; at last, by the unerring fulfillment of his plans, crushing it under the fleet which executed his command; yet now compelled in dignified silence to be assailed as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country. I am sure that no one more deprecates such an attack than the officers of the fleet, commodore, captains and all."

THAT KAU MAIL

Hart Describes the Route Taken By Carrier.

Pack Horse Is Used—Five Hours for Seventeen Miles—Says Duty Is Done.

Waiohina, Kau, Aug. 19, 1898.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me sufficient space in your columns to contradict the charges made by "A Resident," whose complaint concerning the mail service between Pahala and Waiohina appeared in your issue of Aug. 9th.

I am fully convinced that there is no reason for complaint in this respect. To the best of my knowledge the postmaster general's representative at Waiohina does his duty in regard to the Hilo mail service. When a mail from Hilo is expected, the mail carrier is despatched to Pahala the day before its arrival at that place, so that he may return without unnecessary delay. Now, allowing it to be seventeen miles from Waiohina to Pahala, according to the estimate made by "A Resident," I would ask any reasonable person if it is possible to cover this distance in less than five hours, when we take into account that the mail carrier, after leaving Pahala, must go to Punaiaun, and from thence to Hilo, afterwards to Honouliuli, thence to Naelehu before his final arrival at Waiohina. Another circumstance worthy of consideration is, that a pack horse must be employed for transmitting the mail, which, on some occasions is quite large. I would ask "A Resident" if he (speaking with sincerity) would be willing to provide horses and deliver the mail at Waiohina regularly in three hours, after the delay caused in visiting the above mentioned places. If his answer is in the affirmative then the law for "cruelty to animals" might be effective. But, probably, "A Resident" has an axe to grind.

I have spoken to several persons, who allow that five hours is a very reasonable time.

Thanking you for the space allowed, I am, Yours respectfully,
WM. F. HART.

AUGUST TERM.

Circuit Court Continues—Schooner Labrador.

In the matter of the condemnation of the British schooner Labrador, for smuggling opium, it has been agreed between litigants that the recorded testimony of the Japanese cook, Sam, shall be used and have force as if delivered in person. A. M. Brown for prosecution; Charles Clarke for defense.

In A. Mouritz vs. Elizabeth and Charles Cochet, defendants have given notice that their motion to fix a day for hearing argument on their demurrer will be called up at 9 o'clock tomorrow, Wednesday, morning. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff; De Bolt and Henshall for defendant.

The Lucas-Perry boundary case occupied the attention of Judge Stanley's court all of yesterday.

In the suit of W. C. Achi vs. Iwini Johnson, et al., bill for partition, defendant named has filed in the Circuit Court an answer to complaint in which she says that "the allegations contained in the complainant's complaint are true; and this defendant further says that since the suit was filed she conveyed all her interest now or hereafter, whether in law or in equity, to the plaintiff for a valuable consideration."

The Lucas-Perry case was opened in Judge Stanley's court before a foreign jury Saturday. Kinney & Ballou for petitioner; Hartwell and Robertson for respondent.

At noon Saturday Judge Stanley announced that the August term would continue until further notice. The term really expired by limitation with last week.

Ex-Governor Hogg Here.

Ex-Governor James Hogg of Texas is in the city. He arrived by the Arizona yesterday. Miss Hogg, his daughter, accompanies him. Mr. Hogg visits Honolulu for pleasure, but also has an eye to safe investments. He comes from Tyler, through now residing in Austin, and is one of the best known men of his State.

Premier Seddon.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), August 12.—When the Aorangi left New South Wales a general election was proceeding. Premier Seddon is in fear of his life. He recently stated in the House of Representatives that the threat had been made that there would be no peace in the country until he was shot. (Premier Seddon has visited Honolulu twice in recent years).

Okuma Wins.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 11.—The elections to the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet promise a sweeping majority for Count Okuma's Government. The estimates for the next fiscal year show a deficit of 50,000,000 yen.

It Pays Expenses.

The Transmississippi Exposition, at Omaha, has not only paid running expenses, but also reduced its floating indebtedness. Between this and the date of closing, November 1, thinks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the great show will even improve the fine record.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

A Temporary Tent to Be Installed at Camp McKinley at Once.

A meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to consider temporary work at Camp McKinley. It was stated that there was a large tent in town which could be procured for service until the new one arrives from the Coast. Mr. Coleman was instructed to secure the tent if possible today and to install it at once at the camp.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors will be held next Monday evening, September 5.

The Y. M. C. A. is again keeping open house to the Boys in Blue. A large number from the Arizona and Camp McKinley visit the rooms every day.

BY THE CHINESE

Commission Receives a Memorial From Colony.

Number of Important Requests Made—Most Favored Nation, Travel—Children—Clerks.

(Chinese Commercial Agent Goo Kim yesterday presented to the American-Hawaiian Commission a memorial relating to the status of Chinese in Hawaii and their desires with respect to laws of this country. The memorial comes directly from the United Chinese Society and is signed by most of the Chinese merchants of the town. After dwelling at length upon the status of the Chinese colony, the memorialists submit the following requests:

(a) That in all matters pertaining to the ownership of property and in all personal rights they shall enjoy the same privileges as the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and as they have hitherto enjoyed the same under the laws of the Hawaiian Government.

(b) That all Chinese who have become naturalized under the laws of Hawaii, and all children born in Hawaii of parents, in whole or in part, Chinese, be eligible to become citizens of the United States of America, on taking an oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

(c) That they be permitted the right of transit to and from all other parts of the United States.

(d) That in the laws and regulations affecting the immigration of Chinese laborers special provision be made for the importation from time to time by the owners of rice plantations of a limited number of Chinese laborers to work such plantations.

(e) That the Chinese be permitted to bring into this country their children in China for the purposes of education or employment, and to send them to China for education or business training for a limited number of years, and also to bring in women of good character.

(f) That the Chinese merchants be permitted to import clerks for their business establishments.

(g) That in the matters of taxation, and licensing and in the pursuit of their occupations, whether professional, mercantile or industrial, no discrimination be made against them, and that they be accorded the same privileges as are given to other residents in the community.

(h) That the system of penal labor contracts be abolished.

Following this long memorandum is presented, setting forth the reasons why the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States should not apply here, and a tabulated statement of the number of Chinese, wealth, amount of taxes paid, etc.

United States Coal.

About three hundred tons of coal is piled up on Oceanic wharf awaiting the arrival of the troopship Arizona—Scandia—"first come, first served." The colliers Euterpe, Sea King, C. F. Sargent and Vincent are all discharging coal for the United States Government. There is something over 5,000 tons from these vessels and there is quite a pile now near the old fish-market and maula of T. H. Davies & Co.'s warehouse is another lot in the open. These are in addition to the coal piled in the U. S. coal shed across from the public market. About half of the coal now discharging is for the transports and charged to the U. S. army. The coal for the navy is contained in the Government sheds and is only used for replenishing the men-o-war's bunkers.

Arizona Sick.

There were ten sick men on the Arizona. One has measles, one mumps and the others fevers. There are four cases of typhoid fever, counting the death last night. All of the sick were removed to the military hospital yesterday.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BIG MEN ARE BACK

Commission Party Returns From Hawaii.

Two Meetings at Hilo—Olson and Volcano—Kilauea—Reception By Natives.

The Philadelphia returned Saturday afternoon. Senator Morgan was a passenger by her. He suffered considerably from sea-sickness between the islands and left the party at Hilo. The other Commissioners returned by the Kilauea yesterday. Kilauea was the last place stopped at for any length of time. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was a passenger by the Kilauea.

All along the route the Commissioners were cordially welcomed. At Hilo a big mass meeting was held last Wednesday night. Spreckels hall was crowded. On the platform were: Senators Morgan and Cullom, Representative Hitt, Justice Frear, Attorney-General Smith and Messrs. Little, Desha and Mason of the Hilo committee. Colonel Little presided. The speakers were Senator Cullom, Mr. Hitt, Judge Frear, Colonel Little, W. O. Smith, Mr. Desha and Mr. Galbraith. Remarks by the first two frequently elicited applause from the big audience.

Next morning the party went to the Volcano, stopping on the way at Olua where a spread was given by the planters. The coffee men also addressed the Commissioners on their needs, requesting, among other things, exemption from taxation during non-productive stage of crops. At Hilo, Friday night a big meeting was held in Hall church.

About 150 people met the two small boats from the Kilauea, at Kailua, Saturday morning. After a preliminary discussion between the Commissioners and prominent people on the wharf the entire gathering adjourned to the village church where a meeting was held. Judge Wright, a prominent native, introduced the Commissioners and Sheriff Nabala read a signed memorial of greeting, expressing affection and respect for the visitors, and reliance in the wisdom of the Commission and the confidence that the interests and prosperity of the people were in safe hands. Senator Cullom responded, thanking the people for their expressions of confidence. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I recognize you as fellow citizens of the United States and the flag of our country will keep up forever and I want you to understand that no more change—no more changes are to be feared. You and I are fellows and our children will be, too, forever fellow citizens." Great applause.

Mr. Hitt, Judge Frear and Attorney-General Smith made short addresses. Soon after the meeting the party embarked and sailed for Honolulu.

The Ex-Queen had a word with all of the American Commissioners on the trip. On the voyage from Kailua she had quite a long chat with Mr. Hitt. It was reported yesterday afternoon that she intended seeing the Commission some time this week.

S. S. ARIZONA.

Big Transport Was Once a Noted Atlantic Grayhound.

The steamship Arizona biggest and fastest steamer in the Pacific was formerly of the Gulon Line and was a crack liner, holding the record for speed between New York and Liverpool in '74 and '75. She was built in Glasgow in 1873 and in 1897 was rebuilt throughout with complete new machinery. Her registered tonnage is 3,375, and she has a speed of 15 knots. The Arizona is schooner rigged and has four masts. Last year she was purchased by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company and taken from Glasgow to Hongkong where she entered in the trade between that port and Puget Sound. She was purchased this Spring by the United States Government.

The Arizona made a fine run down, the actual running time being six days and two hours having stopped on the way for six hours to repair a steam valve. She sailed from San Francisco at 12:30 noon on the 21st inst. and dropped anchor off the harbor at 9 o'clock Saturday night.

The following are the officers of the Arizona: Captain John Barnesson, Chief Officer C. W. Ames, Second Officer H. K. Sturte, Third Officer Louis Murch, Fourth Officer W. F. Whitney, Fifth Officer L. C. Cherry, Chief Engineer J. J. Murphy, First Assistant Engineer F. Dyer, Second Assistant Engineer M. Donovan, Third Assistant Engineer S. Birmingham, Fourth Assistant Engineer F. Gibbs, Purser F. Houghton, Freight Clerk F. Schupp, Surgeon Dr. O'Gorman, Steward C. Christy, Quartermaster (U. S.) Captain A. Terry, Quartermaster's Clerk J. How. The crew numbers 108 men.

S. S. Alliance.

The steamer Alliance was built about two years ago by the Oakland Iron Works for the Coast lumber trade and is owned by Gray and Mitchell of San Francisco. She is of 738 tons net burden. Her officers are Captain E. M. Hardwick, Chief Officer A. Donelson, 2nd Officer B. Wood, Chief Engineer H. Schneider, First Assistant Engineer J. Smith, Second Assistant Engineer F. L. Fox, Purser J. W. Whitbeck, Steward J. H. Close. There are 42 in the crew.

GOOD BLOOD

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain. Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep; you are as tired in the morning as at night; you have no nerve power; your food does not seem to do you much good. Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you: but

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

For skin diseases take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1/2.

Hawaiian Commercial at San Francisco \$27.12 1/2.

Col. and Mrs. Parker have returned from Hawaii and Maui.

Davey made about thirty pictures on the trip with the Commission.

A Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters is being organized at Hilo.

The all Hawaii base ball team has given over the idea of visiting Honolulu.

Kamehameha schools will reopen next Monday, September 5, for the fall term.

A sprinkling cart has been secured at Camp McKinley, with the best results.

Professor Theo. Richards will soon engage in his new work under the Hawaiian Board.

Lieut. Col. Ruhlén is now head of the quartermaster department of American forces in Hawaii.

Capt. J. L. Carter is drilling Company I, Hilo, twice a week. He has 70 men in the ranks.

Chaplain Schwartz of the New York regiment, who arrived Saturday, is an Episcopal minister.

W. E. Rowell was reelected second lieutenant of Company H last evening by a vote of 18 to 16.

It is learned that Kahauliki is still favored as a permanent garrison for United States troops.

Fourteen bags of mail came by the Arizona. This is considered quite a good deal for three days.

At Hilo the award for the building of the Victorian annex to the hospital has been made to W. T. Paty.

Three orders for vacuum pumps have been received at the Honolulu Iron Works in the past ten days.

It is said that Welch & Co., of San Francisco, are to have a large block of stock in the new Wailua plantation.

The course for the September 10 championship rowing events at Pearl Harbor has been surveyed and staked out.

N. E. Gedge will put up another cottage on his lot at the corner of Richards and Hotel streets for office purposes.

Manuel Vasconcelles, the young Portuguese who stole chickens from Wm. White, was given six months at hard labor.

The unused hurrah left over from July 4 and Flag Day will come in handy during the approaching regatta season.

There are 1,000,000 rounds of small ammunition on the Arizona besides a large lot of supplies for the troops in Manila.

Up to the time the Arizona left only a very few American ships had gone into Havana harbor. The condition of

the city was about the same as reported during the siege.

There were seventy-five gallons of "swipes" in the big haul made by Detective David Kaapa on Sunday.

Second Lieutenant H. M. Merriam is a son of the Major-General. He is a West Pointer and belongs to the 3rd Artillery.

Frank Gassaway, the poet and journalist will, while here, report to the Examiner on business conditions in Honolulu.

One young speculator here is said to have cleaned up \$7,500 inside of three months with the signature of a friend as a starter.

Peter Lee is to retire from the management of the Volcano House after a long service. His successor has not yet been chosen.

Maj. Gen. Merriam and Brig. Gen. King called on President Dole at the Executive building yesterday. The guard was paraded.

Hilo is said to be very enthusiastic over the selection of Miss Annie Rose of that place to be queen of the Carnival at Topeka, Kas.

Mrs. Harland, Miss Harland and Miss K. Harland were passengers by the Arizona for Honolulu. Mrs. Russell is a passenger for Manila.

Harry Wooten will soon return to the Islands. He found that the customers of his Santa Rosa Cycles wanted to pay him in hay and pumpkins.

Several of the Colorado engineers at Camp McKinley are suffering with asthma, due to the difference in air of California and Honolulu and Denver.

Alex. D. Thompson, who is a capable man in the line of promotion, will most likely succeed Wm. H. Wright as first deputy assessor for this district.

F. M. Wakefield, the attorney and real estate man, was married at Hilo last Monday to Miss Mattie Richardson, daughter of Charles E. Richardson.

The fine steel bark "Johanna" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about October 15. For further particulars call upon C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., agents.

A new steamer time table has been issued by the Post Office department. It is for the remaining months of the year and shows the numerous corrections in the schedule.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

This is the day for the lunch at the Executive Building grounds to the United States troops arrived by the Arizona. The affair begins at 1 and all regulations prevail.

Gen. Merriam was quite ill last evening. He took no dinner and retired before night. The trouble resulted from the sea voyage, which was new to the department commander.

Hopp & Co. explain how to make money go farthest in furniture and suggest to the newly arrived housekeepers and business men that their store is the place to visit.

The two Chinamen who owned the opium captured in a rice stone in quarantine were fined \$250 and sentenced to one month imprisonment each in Police Court Saturday.

J. F. Brown, the Government land agent, is very busy preparing data for the Commission and replying to business inquiries from the States, as well as spending time with callers.

A middle aged gentleman (German) having had years of experience in America, desires a situation as bookkeeper, in mercantile house or plantation. Address "W. S." Gazette office.

Charles Kreuter, the cornetist in the band, was quietly married Wednesday evening to Miss Kanao, the adopted daughter of Mrs. P. P. Kanao. Rev. M. H. Parker performed the ceremony.

T. Robney, yeoman of Admiral Miller, came to Hawaii first in 1888 on the Omaha as a marine. In 1893 he was with Admiral Beardslee as ship writer and in 1895 was made yeoman under Admiral Miller.

A good horse is your truest friend and because he is dumb and cannot tell you his wants, it is all the more reason you should anticipate them and give him the best to be had. Read the California Feed Co.'s ad in this issue.

Second Officer H. K. Struve, of the troopship Arizona, is a son of Mayor Struve of Seattle whose family is one of the most prominent in Washington. Mr. Struve was formerly in command of the steamship Haytian Republic which came into such prominence some five years ago at Portland.

OUR REPUTATION.

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Maketa the same day; Mahukona, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Aug. 12 Tuesday.....Oct. 25
Tuesday.....Aug. 23 Friday.....Nov. 4
Friday.....Sept. 2 Tuesday.....Nov. 15
Tuesday.....Sept. 13 Friday.....Nov. 25
Friday.....Sept. 23 Tuesday.....Dec. 6
Tuesday.....Oct. 4 Friday.....Dec. 16
Friday.....Oct. 14 Tuesday.....Dec. 27

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kaula the same day; Maketa, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Aug. 9 Friday.....Oct. 21
Friday.....Aug. 19 Tuesday.....Nov. 1
Tuesday.....Aug. 30 Friday.....Nov. 11
Friday.....Sept. 9 Tuesday.....Nov. 22
Tuesday.....Sept. 20 Friday.....Dec. 2
Friday.....Sept. 30 Tuesday.....Dec. 13
Tuesday.....Oct. 11 Friday.....Dec. 23

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kaula, Maui, Lahaina and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

GLENFARG AUGUST 30 GLENGYLE AUGUST 26
BELGIC SEPTEMBER 10 COPTIC SEPTEMBER 3
GLENGYLE SEPTEMBER 17 GAELIC SEPTEMBER 23
COPTIC SEPTEMBER 24 AZTEC OCTOBER 1
DORIC OCTOBER 11

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

WORK FOR GIRLS

Essay of a Hawaiian Young Lady on the Subject.

SEVERAL PLANS SUGGESTED

Girls are Urged to Seek Employment—Some Work at Hand—How Places May Be Created.

(This is the paper of Miss Lewa Iokai, who has just graduated from the Normal Department of the Kamehameha School for Girls, of which Miss Ida Pope is principal.)

What special lines of work are there which can be established and made practical as industries for girls of the Hawaiian race? This is one of the most important questions of the present day in Hawaii.

In larger countries, there are many industries for girls and women. But here there are no employments by which a large number of Hawaiian girls are enabled to gain a livelihood.

There are hundreds of girls who are being educated in private and public schools. As education advances, needs and wants multiply. How are these desires to be gratified? In order to meet these needs, there must be provided means for an honest livelihood. These means cannot be secured by going back and living the lives that the former generations have lived; but some advancement must be made to make any progress. Old conditions pass away; new conditions must be met.

Some young women of the present generation wish to live independent lives and be supported by the labor of their own hands. The only way to secure this independence is by dignifying labor. There are many of us, too many, I fear, who do not consider it a dignified thing to labor. We should be proud of the opportunity to work, and not be ashamed of it. If we entertain the least feeling of false pride in the cultivation of our minds, we should be ashamed of it. We should not despise any work, however menial it may be, if it is honest labor; but should be eager to do it. It may be that the lowest work which is given to us is but the stepping stone to high and noble position. We should be but following in the steps of our beloved Lord and Master, who walked by the blue sea of Galilee a lowly carpenter.

One of the daily papers has given to the public suggestions as to the development of new industries for native girls. If these suggestions are practical they may be the salvation of many of the daughters of Hawaii, by bringing into the lives of these girls who wish to be independent, means by which they may maintain themselves in honest and useful ways.

There are two kinds of industries to be considered, industries to supply foreign markets and industries for home trade. If staple industries could be started it would not be difficult to find markets for the products. London, Paris and New York are the market places of the world and staple articles which are of the best quality will not fail to find purchasers in these places.

The editor of the Advertiser favors the founding of a school of Horticulture and has written editorials on the subject. This industry, if practical, would not only furnish employment in one line, but in diversified ways, giving occupation to women as well as to men.

In many tropical and semi-tropical countries, people engage in the business of flower and plant culture, as such men do in the cultivation of sugar, rice, coffee, bananas and pineapples, and special individuals and companies have made immense fortunes in these ways. The climate of Hawaii is well adapted to the raising of ferns, palms, fronds and many kinds of flowers. Our mountain sides are covered with a numberless variety of ferns, and this fern industry could be carried on a large scale, and thus furnish an industry in themselves, for people in foreign lands would like to have ferns, and to buy them for conservatories and private houses for decorating purposes.

It is probable that San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific Coast would furnish markets for the ferns and palms; so that there would not be an need of sending them further East. I think I can safely say there is not an Hawaiian girl who does not love flowers. If we cherish the beautiful flowers, we should love to cultivate them. Whenever an Hawaiian girl goes, the meaneast flowers or ferns are woven and transformed into beautiful garlands. Might not this industry be put into more serviceable use, that of earning one's daily bread?

The manufacture of perfumery, if rightly started, might become a useful industry of the Islands. There is a kind of flower called by the Hawaiians "kulu," but in science is an acacia, which grows wild on the Islands. Dr. Lyons, who was once a teacher of Oahu College, said: "Kulu is the basis of all perfumery. It is the value to perfume makers; and a way of distilling the perfume could be found which would be cheap enough to bring a profit, when sold." Other things have also been mentioned, such as the raising of spices and the vanilla bean.

A second industry which has been brought to our notice by the press, and in whose favor I shall speak, is the manufacture of kid-gloves. The best gloves are made from the skin of kid, and come from sheep, lamb and deer skins. There will always be a demand for gloves, as long as the sun continues to shine and the winds to blow. If this manufacture could be established on the Islands, we could not only furnish the home market, but also send to foreign markets. Sheep and goats are raised here in large numbers, but their skins are not properly cared for. Should the manufacture of gloves be started and the skins properly tanned, this industry would give the Hawaiian girls abundant means of earning their living, and place them out of the reach of want. It is a clean employment and could be undertaken by any girl.

Now for the home industries. There are more Hawaiian girls teaching school than in any other line of work. This is one of the highest callings. Hawaiian girls should take their stand among the teachers. They understand the ways of their people and can meet the little peculiarities that belong to the children of their race better than foreign teachers. In order to be among the best instructors Hawaiian girls must have a high ideal of teaching. It is their duty, therefore, to be professionally trained, if they intend to become true teachers.

Kindergarten work should not fall to be mentioned as a most profitable and elevating vocation for girls. This work is carried on in this island, but there is much need for it on the other islands. Some Hawaiian girls are now engaged in this noble work. They have been studying for two years and have proved themselves valuable assistants. There should be a larger number of Hawaiian girls trained in Kindergarten work. It is such a blessed thing to be able to add a gleam of happiness to some child's lonely life, to show a child who has had a loveless childhood, that life is bright and full of joy. It may be the means of planting good seed in children's hearts which will affect their early days and cause them to

grow up into noble manhood and womanhood. It is a grand thing to be trusted and loved by children. It would not only be the means of self-support, but it would pave a way for spiritual growth and train a generation to be better mothers.

Will not the profession of a trained nurse be a profitable employment for Hawaiian girls? Young women should consider the subject well before taking up this thorn for it requires severe and rigid training. This profession is not an easy one. It requires persistent effort and a strong constitution to endure laundry and days without sleep. It requires both self-control and self-possession. There should be a school in Honolulu where Hawaiian girls could be trained as nurses. They could do much good for their own race in this line. We know Hawaiians are generally afraid of foreign physicians and medicines, but seeing a nurse of their own race would help them to ally or cause them to entirely abandon their fears. Since last October, under the wise supervision of Mrs. Thompson, of Kamehameha, the children of the free kindergartens have, twice a week, received the attention and care of nurses. The assistants have been Hawaiian girls.

Another industry which would be of great benefit to the young women of Hawaii is that of laundry work. In earlier days, our grandmothers and great-grandmothers used to take in washing and ironing. They were not ashamed to do this kind of work, but it was different from ours; still our securing a better education ought not to make us despise honest labor. A young woman who possessed a fine intellect and rare ability was graduated with high honors from one of the best colleges. She, not caring to enter into the overcrowded profession of a school teacher, decided to take up laundry work. After visiting many laundry establishments in Europe and studying the business very carefully, she returned home, and started in and superintended the establishment, which in time became prosperous. There are many people here who are anxious to get some one who can do up their fine dresses for them. They do not like to give them to the natives here, but are only too glad to give them to some one whom they can trust and who will ask reasonable prices for them. I have spent many years in the schools and have seen some of the best ironing done by Hawaiian girls. I know they are very capable in this branch of work, and I do not think it is too much when I say, that should this industry be started on the Islands, the work done by the Hawaiian girls in this line cannot be surpassed by any girls of other nationalities. The daughters of Hawaii will have a delicate and noble touch if they are trained in this line.

There are other things which the Hawaiian girls can do, sewing, housekeeping, nursing of children, weaving and fancy work, but there is already a glut of these things in the Hawaiian market. The sewing department of Kamehameha Seminary has been carrying on a successful industry for a few girls, but a number of pupils trained in this department. Dressmaking might prove a successful industry for a few girls, but a number of the majority because the Hawaiian women cannot compete with the American women. These nationalities have learned the needle art for many generations, but the Hawaiians are just entering the field.

Housekeeping was once a chief industry of Hawaiians, but now this has died out and Asiatics have taken their place. Is it too late for the Hawaiians to regain these places? Have the natives crowded them out altogether? There are girls who are and have been trained in these schools as housekeepers, and these girls enter the field, and with their willingness to take up the work with these men and women whose fathers and mothers for generations back have been trained for service?

Weaving might be a successful industry on a small scale. A few can earn a living by it. Weaving done by Hawaiians is beautiful and artistic, and commands fair prices. There is always a demand for a well-made Hawaiian fan, or mat, hat or basket.

Since this subject of Hawaiian industries has been brought before the consideration of the public, two or three articles in the right direction. A department of agriculture is to be introduced in the course of study in the Government Normal School and the Kamehameha Manual. These steps are taken for the benefit of the boys especially. Cannot something be done for the benefit of the girls? Is it the duty of the public or of the private school to do this? It is unquestionably the duty of both. It is the duty of the community in the interest it ought to have in training the youth for practical life work in the public schools; and it is the duty of the private schools to advance the intellectual and practical sides of a child's life. There is objection to this, as many of the private schools have not the money to organize such industries. Bernice Pauahi Bishop has richly endowed the Kamehameha School for Girls, could it not be working according to her wishes if a part of this sum be expended in starting industries by which the girls would be able to get means of support after they leave school? In starting these industries will not be an easy task. A great amount of money is needed and also men and women who have an abundance of practical business training, and who have been foreseen. Deep thinking and planning are essential in this matter. It may take a long time to start these industries, but they can be started when the competent persons are found. If these industries become a realization for Hawaiian girls, are we ready and willing to take hold of the work, whatever it may be, and do it to the best of our ability? It lies with us to decide, make we not make an effort to carry forward these industries and not leave all for others to do?

If for the moral and social progress of the Islands depends upon the women, then there is a great work for us, and now is the time to do it. Let us not leave our part of the work undone. Let us open the way for the next generation by being self-respecting and self-supporting women.

COLUMBIA TO HAWAII.

A greeting to you, Hawaii, Gem of the western sea!

You are now a precious sister 'neath the banner of the free.

Your years of weary waiting now have ended and you stand Forever and eternally, a part of my fair land.

You are fitted, dainty sister, for the place that you have won, And your onward march of progress has not yet or half begun, For a future great and peaceful for our latest child I see

As the pivot of the commerce of the mighty western sea.

—Will E. Maiden.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea, accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about, and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SPEAK ON MAUI

Commissioners Making Addresses to the People.

NATIVES NOW SHOW INTEREST

Attend Meetings and Ask Questions—Are Told That Old Glory Is at Masthead to Stay.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Aug. 25.—One of the most memorable meetings ever held on Maui was that of Tuesday afternoon, the 23d, in the Paila Foreign Church, called for the purpose of greeting President McKinley's Commissioners to Hawaii.

Residents of Makawao of all nationalities (the native Hawaiian predominating) coming from all parts of the district, completely filled the large auditorium.

The platform, upon which were seated Commissioners Hitt, Cullom and Frear, Attorney General W. O. Smith, Judge Kalua, Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Dr. E. G. Beckwith, was adorned with palms and other potted plants, a beautiful American flag completely concealing the pulpit.

It was about 3:30 p. m. when Senator Baldwin, who acted as presiding officer, introduced Commissioner Cullom, whose careful and thoughtful delivery made a fine impression. Among many things, he stated that the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was not a war measure, but a change made after long and thorough consideration and was a permanent one. The Commission was to seek the greatest good for every section of the United States to the prejudice of none.

Congressman Hitt's oratory was more in a humorous vein. He also emphasized the permanency of annexation, declaring that the great nation of the United States—perhaps the greatest on earth—would rather spend a billion dollars and fit out a thousand warships than lose the tiniest fragment of territory. He congratulated the people of Hawaii upon annexation, for the government of a small, petty nation was always liable to many changes and revolutions, but that of a mighty nation, like the United States, never changes. The purpose of the Commission was to arrange a government here which should be in harmony with the whole nation of which the Hawaiian Islands were now a part.

For that reason the Commissioners were a constant interrogation point, seeking information from all sources. Judge Frear, after complimenting Makawao people, requested that since the great people of the United States were willing to do so much for the Hawaiian people, they should do their part and should meet them half way.

Judge J. W. Kalua spoke in Hawaiian in a most dramatic manner. He said that if any one in the audience still had any doubts or questions to ask they should express them now or forever hold their peace. He pointed to the band on his hat, bearing the Hawaiian colors and the legend in Hawaiian "The Flag I Love," and declared that there was not time enough to tell of his deep affection for the old flag, but these stars (grasping the pulpit) like those which look down from Heaven, "will guard and protect us from all dangers whatsoever." Judge Kalua's eloquence was much applauded, as were also the speeches of the three Commissioners.

Dr. E. G. Beckwith voiced the sentiments of Maui people when he said, after looking upon the faces of Senator Cullom and Representative Hitt, that he was satisfied that they would arrange the best government possible for the Islands. He also compared the annexation of Hawaii to the United States to the placing of a feather in the helmet of the American Goddess of Liberty.

Senator Cullom moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Attorney General Smith for his services as interpreter and for his invaluable services to the Commissioners upon their tour. The motion received unanimous assent, as did also one put by Dr. Beckwith that thanks be extended to President McKinley for sending such fine Commissioners to Hawaii. Mr. Geo. E. Beckwith amended the motion by adding "in sending old men instead of young ones." While Mr. Beckwith was making his amendment Commissioner Hitt pointed vigorously to Senator Cullom.

The meeting adjourned after singing the first and last stanzas of "America."

At 5 p. m. the commissioners and party took a special train from Paia to Kahului, where the steamer Claudine waited to bear them to Hawaii the same evening.

Many deep regrets were expressed at the absence of Senator Morgan, who was detained at Judge Kalua's residence during the whole day on account of sickness.

During the morning, after an elaborate breakfast at Judge Kalua's, Wailuku, the Commissioners, excepting Senator Morgan, met Wailuku citizens in their court house. It was the largest non-partisan assemblage in five years—the court house overflowing to the sidewalk. Senator A. N. Kepoikai acted as chairman and the three Commissioners, Judge Kalua and W. B. Keane made speeches. Some of the Hawaiians present expressed doubts as to the permanency of annexation to the United States, but the remarks of the

Commissioners did much to clear their minds. The meeting continued from 8:30 to 10:30 a. m.

While on their way to Makawao the Commissioners made a short stay at Spreckelsville. After lunch at Hon. H. P. Baldwin's Haiku, they were driven to the Paia church.

Wailua Plantation.

B. F. Dillingham announces that the Wailua plantation, which has been talked of for several years and more especially within the past three months, is now assured. As stated in this paper recently, however, it will be some time before the deal is closed up and operations inaugurated. The report that W. J. Lowrie, of Ewa, is to be manager of Wailua, is regarded as premature. Mr. Lowrie is at present abroad. In the new enterprise will be included Halstead's present plantation, the Gaspar Silva ranch, the Gay and other lands. Mr. Dillingham, Castle & Cooke and McCandless Bros. will be large holders of stock. The capital is to be three millions and a half, with the first call for two millions of the money.

THIRD BATTALION.

Small Transport Brings Down More New Yorkers.

The small transport steam schooner Alliance, Captain Harwick, was sighted shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday morning and reached the Oceanic wharf about noon. She left San Francisco on August 18 and was a little over nine days down. Health on the vessel was good, save for a number of cases of sea-sickness the first day out. The transport was met at the wharf by a big crowd; including the Hawaiian band. There was the usual shower of fruits, etc., from shore as the vessel approached her moorings.

The Alliance brought the third battalion of the First, 313 men and officers. Captain Furgerson was in command, the Major and Adjutant being already here. First Lieutenant Böle officiated as Adjutant during the voyage. Surgeon Major C. E. Davis and Chaplain Karl Swartz, of Colonel Barber's staff, arrived. The line officers are:

Company G—Captain U. A. Furgerson, First Lieutenant Tucker, Second Lieutenant Boardman.

Company H—Captain Hitchcock, First Lieutenant Worthing, Second Lieutenant Hinman.

Company F—Captain Martin, First Lieutenant Böle, Second Lieutenant Outhout.

The troops were disembarked soon after lunch and about 2 o'clock began the march from town out to the camp at Kapuni Park. By nightfall their tents were up and they were as comfortable as the men already there.

MAJ.-GEN. MERRIAM.

Hawaii a Half-Way Point—The Local Battalion.

Major General Merriam, commander of the Department of California, which now includes the Hawaiian Islands, arrived by the transport Arizona to remain about a month in Honolulu. He is a regular army officer and has risen to his present position after many years of service.

"Yes, all the expeditionary forces remaining in San Francisco are to be removed to Honolulu," said Gen. Merriam. "They will be brought down on the Australia, City of Peking and other transports arriving within a few days. I will come forward as soon as I can make arrangements here for their accommodation. There will be in the lot the Seventh California, Fifty-first Iowa, First Tennessee, Twentieth Kansas and one battalion of California heavy artillery, in all nearly 2,000 men. Honolulu will be a way station, at which the troops will be kept and sent to Manila or returned home as occasion may require. I will remain here until Monday respecting a suitable location for the men."

"My orders to muster in a battalion of Hawaiian volunteers are still in force and effect," continued Gen. Merriam, "and I expect to carry them out, if possible, as soon as circumstances will permit. Lieut. Graves accompanies me as mustering officer. I want four companies, the battalion not to exceed 400 men. Some volunteer officers of the Hawaiian National Guard will be in the command."

Another Plantation.

Lawal Sugar Co., on the Island of Lanai, will be "sprung" this week. The company will capitalize at \$400,000 and will cultivate something over 2,400 acres of land. There will be 4,000 shares issued at \$100 each. Among the promoters are: Paul Neumann, W. H. Paine, R. D. Walbridge, O. G. Trap-hagen, Harry Armbridge, representing considerable outside money, and several others. One well on the site of the proposed plantation has a flow of 2,000,000 gallons a day. Books will be opened this week.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,

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WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND

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Containing 800 pages (24 by 11 inches), 11,000 illustrations, 60,000 dependable quotations, and Twenty Five Cent Catalogue, this is the most comprehensive of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, including: FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS and CARRIAGES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, PIANOS, BOOKS on every subject, PHOTOGRAPHY, MATERIALS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, TOYS and GAMES, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESSES, HATS, GLOVES, HAWAIIAN WAISTERS, DRY GOODS, WALL PAPER, and HARBOR SUPPLIES.

Any one of our two publications will be sent postpaid upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers." Send in your request, induce your neighbors, friends and relatives to do so, and learn of our latest facilities and filling orders expediently at minimum prices.

Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

A COLONY HERE

Number of Settlers Arrive From California.

Came Prepared and Upon Advice. Friends of Commissioner Clark. Stock and Seeds.

The S. N. Castle, which arrived yesterday from San Francisco, brought 17 passengers to Honolulu. Among the number is the much talked-of colony of agriculturalists and horticulturalists from Southern California to settle at Pearl City. Mrs. Byron O. Clark, two children and Miss Mary Clark, family of the new Commissioner of Agriculture, are in the party. Others are: L. G. Kellogg, wife and daughter, Miss Hattie White and A. W. Evans. The latter is a nurseryman and brought with him a large number of plants and seeds for experimental purposes. He is an expert grower of oranges and will make a specialty of that fruit.

D. W. Shellhammer, of Santa Barbara, another passenger, comes down to accept a position on Kaalea ranch, Koolau.

Miss Shrewsbury is a sister of Mrs. L. H. Mesick, wife of the editor of the Hawaiian. She may remain here.

J. W. Bridges was a train dispatcher in Mexico for five or six years and comes here to look into railroad prospects.

W. Burton is a stock rancher and brought down 153 pigs for the Honolulu market. He accompanies Miss Short, a lady almost without lower limbs, who has visited Honolulu before. Miss Short was paralyzed when a child, since when her lower limbs have not grown at all.

Capt. Tripp returned after a visit to the States to put his son in school.

The Castle left San Francisco at 11 o'clock on the morning of August 13, six hours after the last mail. No later papers were out, though it was currently reported that morning that more troops would certainly be sent to Manila. Tom James and others told Captain Hubbard that the Arizona would sail several days later than had been expected, however, and she is probably now about due at this port.

The United States Government has bought 253 boats since the beginning of the war and has paid over \$9,000,000 for them. The smallest are launches run by naphtha or electric engines, while the largest are transports of 8,000 tons.

UNCLE SAM

It is said, will take more care in providing room, comfort and good feed for the horses he will send to the Philippines than he does for the privates.

This is because they cannot take care of themselves. A good horse is faithful to you and you should be faithful to him, by giving him good, wholesome food, regularly.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a deliberate fraud, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, California, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Canker, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The genuine name of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and in bottles is "No. 1," "No. 2," and "No. 3," by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT.

25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

TIMELY TOPICS

July 27, 1898.

Harness.

There is lots to be said about harness, and especially poor harness. Good harness sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said about the line of harness we carry, except that our guarantee goes with every set.

+++

CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS (With breast strap.)
GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

SURRY HARNESS.
EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS.

DUMP CART HARNESS.
DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE TEAM.

+++

In fact there is not a harness made that requires outside purchasing on our part.

You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT NUTRINE

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 35 cents. Three bottles for \$1.00.

MOLLISTER DRUG CO. SOLE AGENTS.

LAND FACTS HERE

Agent J. F. Brown Furnishes
Clear Statement.

WHAT FARMING PROSPECTS ARE

Coffee—Little or No Land Available
Just Now—System—No Field for
Land Speculation—Don't's.

Commission of Public Lands,
Honolulu, H. L., Aug. 26, 1898.

EDITOR P. C. ADVERTISER.

Sir:—The natural interest taken in Hawaiian matters by the people of the Great Republic, and the tendency which exists with many of look for great and golden opportunities in the distance, is apt to tempt to these islands a considerable number of people who are ill informed, or not at all informed, of true conditions here, and many of whom must be disappointed.

It is with the desire to clearly set forth the conditions at least as far as regards the public lands of the islands, that I ask for a little space in your paper, in the hope that the statements made may come to the attention of some of those intending to try their fortunes in Hawaii.

First it should be noted that Hawaii is not a "new" country with great unbroken areas of public lands awaiting the settler. For half a century a definite system of land division and ownership has existed, and for that long period transactions in public and private lands have steadily taken place as in all civilized countries. The policy of selling lands outright for cash at low figures, and of making long leases of large tracts, was steadily carried out from the early "fifties" until the date of the Land Act of 1895, and the result is easily inferred. A large portion of what might be called the "cream" of the Government lands had at the latter date passed into the hands of private owners, and long leases have been made covering the most valuable Government and Crown lands, many of which leases are still in force. It was to conserve and devote to the use of "bona fide" settlers the remaining public land, that the Land Act of 1895 was passed, which Act, eminently suited to the conditions of the case, is in force at this date.

To carry out the purpose of this Act, public lands have as fast as practicable been divided and opened up. As there has been for the past two years a keen demand for such lands, both on the part of old residents of the country and of new comers, it has followed that all tracts have been taken up as soon as opened, and at the present date there is practically no land ready for the occupation of any considerable number of new comers. The survey work which over rough mountain lands and through dense tropical jungle, is at all times a laborious and slow process, was interrupted at the end of 1897 by the exhaustion of appropriations for that purpose, and has only been recently resumed upon the passage of new appropriations. It is inevitable that some time must elapse before necessary surveys can be completed. The new lands are off the lines of travel; much difficulty is encountered in projecting roads to reach them and the task all around, is a difficult one which one unfamiliar with the country can not easily estimate.

The lands laid out and disposed of since the date of the 1895 Land Act have been those portions most favorably situated, and those remaining are of course still further removed from centers of population and lines of travel. To settle upon and to improve such lands is no "soft snap."

To residents of the islands it is well known, but for the information of others it is necessary to state that, as far as cane lands and sugar cultivation is concerned, there is practically no opening except for large capitalists, and for few, if any, would make it. The field is occupied by those who for forty years have been developing this industry, extending and consolidating their interests.

The low lying flat land of the country with abundant water supply, a considerable part of the whole, is wholly occupied by rice or taro planters, who have engaged in those planting occupations for many years.

There does remain still, a considerable area to be disposed of as surveys are completed and as old leases expire, principally of lands suited to coffee cultivation and small farming. With reference to lands suited to coffee cultivation it may be said, that the same are in general forest and bush lands, requiring much labor and expense in clearing. Being in general, away from present main lines of travel, they are at a disadvantage as regards roads, and it is inevitable that for some time, trails more or less rough, must take the place of wagon roads. For the development of a coffee plantation even of moderate size, capital is needed. Good intentions and industry alone will not suffice.

As far as I am able to learn the expense of purchasing, clearing, planting and caring for a coffee plantation during the five years necessary to produce paying crops is not less than from \$150 to \$200 per acre, and with this must go all the careful management without which expenditure is of little avail. Drawbacks of various kinds are common to all agricultural enterprises, and fluctuation in prices prevails, in the coffee market as well as in others.

As to small farming it may be said, that while an admirable climate and fertile soil would probably ensue to an industrious person all that would be needed for his own sustenance, the question of additional profit is a diffi-

cult one to answer. The local market is easily supplied and is in fact reasonably well supplied at the present time. What future demands will be, or what new crops may be profitably grown, it would be dangerous to predict.

Experience, economy, and hard work will have much the same value that attaches to those qualities elsewhere. In other words, this is no agricultural "Klondike" where nuggets lie about loose. The condition here is much the same at the present time as in other prosperous civilized countries.

With every desire to encourage and assist any one seeking to find or better his fortune in Hawaii, I would still say:

Don't come as a sort of forlorn hope, without experience, without money, trusting to good luck. Good luck is as shy here as across the water.

Don't come to plant coffee without necessary capital.

Don't expect to find a country where hard work, care and economy are not necessary.

Don't come without getting all reliable information that you can in advance.

Don't come "within the next six months, for surveys must be made of lands to be opened.

Don't come to speculate in land, for the present Land Act was intended to prevent that, and accomplishes its purpose fairly well.

But if you wish to come after fully considering the matter, and can bring experience and energy, with enough capital to insure you against any danger of want, and enable you to study the situation on the ground before making a final decision, it is safe to say that you will be welcome, and what has been a kindly country to others, may prove so to you.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands,
Honolulu, Aug. 26th, 1898.

CABLE AND CANAL

Rep. Hitt Speaks of These
Great Undertakings.

Canal Construction Assured—Voyage of the Oregon—Cable and Political Aspect of Subsidies.

"Among the most important results of annexation," says Representative Hitt, "will be the building of the Nicaragua Canal. The feeling of the whole country on the subject has been vaguely favorable. Both parties have incorporated planks in their platforms favoring its construction, and neither has had the courage to stand up to the platform. Now, however, the annexation of Hawaii, the facts of the war, and the voyage of the Oregon make it absolutely essential and assure its construction."

"I have received a dozen memorials from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies in regard to the construction of a Pacific cable to the Hawaiian Islands. I have tried again and again to have the subject favorably considered, and made an effort to get an appropriation for it over six years ago. There has, however, always been one formidable objection—that of building a cable to a foreign country. Now it will be a cable from one part of the United States to another. All other reasons in favor of the cable have been unanswerable, if I couple with the objection I have named one which was inseparable from it, that of subsidizing a company to build and maintain it."

"The political aspect of subsidies is unchanged; properly used, they are of great value, but as the recipients of these subsidies have so often abused them, and have often grossly misused the properties they were destined to create, the Government has become distrustful of their expediency. This distrust has stood in the way of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. I have no doubt now that the Government will build the cable, or at least require such a guarantee of the contracting company as would make it merely an instrument in the Government's hands, with the possibility of possession vesting the United States at any moment it might be desired."

ARTIST COGSWELL.

The Well Known Portrait Painter
Here Again.

Wm. Cogswell, an eminent portrait artist well known here, has returned to the country after an absence of nearly six years, and will have his studio in the Love Building, on Fort street. The best known works of Mr. Cogswell here now are the portraits of Liliuokalani, Kalakaua and Governor Dominis, all in the upper hallway of the Executive building. The late King and the Queen were painted in 1892, the former from life and the latter from photographs. Mr. Cogswell has made several portraits of Chas. R. Bishop, painted Wm. G. Irwin and Mrs. Irwin, Queen Emma, Kamehameha IV and about eighteen years ago Likelihi. Mr. Cogswell hopes on this visit to have sittings from Princess Kaiulani. The artist finds many changes in Honolulu, but is glad to get back again to the pleasant place after wandering for several years. A lot of his work and material will arrive by the middle of next month and then he will get down to work.

The artist is best known in the United States for his portraits of Lincoln and Grant, both of whom were painted for the United States Government. Mr. Cogswell will have here when his belongings arrive from the Coast copies of both the Lincoln and Grant portraits.

IS TALKED ABOUT

This Country Subject of
Discussion in States.Many Propose Coming Here—At the
Exposition—Mr. Shingle Tells
Them No Boom Here.

Edwin Farmer, school teacher at Ewa, returned by the S. N. Castle from a visit to his old home in Nebraska. He is accompanied by his sister, Miss Addie Farmer, who will also perhaps engage in school work in the islands.

While East Mr. Farmer called at Omaha and attended the great exposition. He saw the Hawaiian exhibit and says that "it is good and interesting, and has a crowd around it all the time. Commissioner Shingle is uniformly courteous and attentive to the public—hard work when one considers the many questions asked of him and the thousands of requests made."

"Mr. Shingle has given out all of the Foreign Office literature," said Mr. Farmer. "He is now distributing Circular reports and using his personal knowledge of island conditions to fill up the gap. The Commissioner is certainly very industrious and is doing a grand work for Hawaii. He talks plainly to people, telling them that Honolulu is not a boom town and unless they have money to start on they can not succeed here."

"Half the people of the United States want to invest in or come to the islands," continued Mr. Farmer. "I never saw anything like it. Honolulu is the one topic on the cars, in the cities and even in the rural districts. The country is being advertised in the papers, by the railroads and by steamship companies. Really I am afraid the thing will be overdone. As far as possible I warned prospective immigrants that they must have money to make money in the islands. At a single time I saw as many as a half dozen lady school teachers talking to Mr. Shingle about coming to Honolulu."

Mr. Farmer states that Judge Post, of Columbus, Nebraska, is an applicant for the position of United States Circuit Judge of the islands. He is a Republican leader in his State, has a powerful "pull" and his friends believe he will get the place.

A CHEERFUL WOMAN.

From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.

Every woman cannot be beautiful but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

"Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties but too feeble to be up and about. Today she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without benefit I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Early in the summer of 1897, I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.

"Our daughter Anna, twelve years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine we had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for disease of the blood and nerves.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

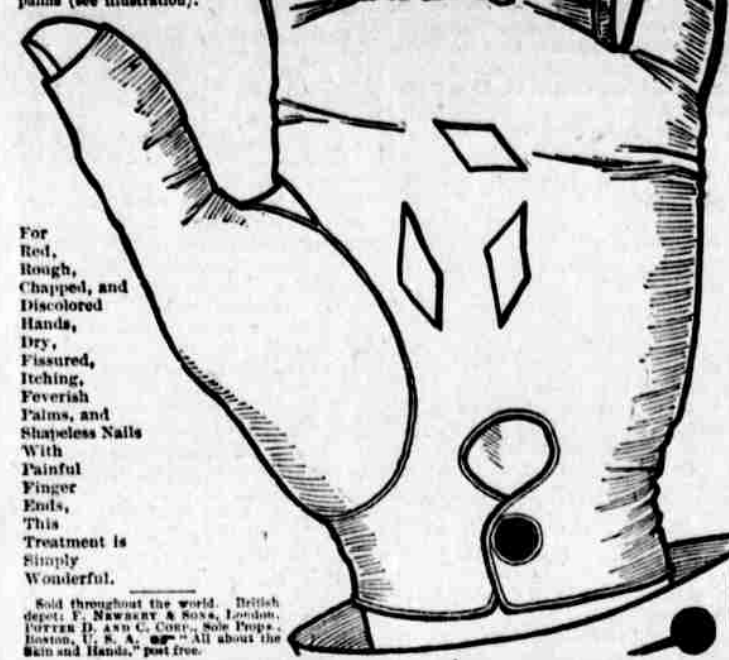
Supplies for Philippines.

Bids for carrying 4,700 tons of provisions and a quantity of ammunition to Manila are being advertised for at San Francisco by the Government. The provisions are for the men in the Philippines, and have already been purchased by Col. Baldwin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence. A ship to carry the food and ordnance stores may be chartered if an acceptable bid is received or a suitable contract signed.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SOFT WHITE
HANDS
IN A
SINGLE
NIGHT

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and skin cures. Wear, during the night, old, loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in palms (see illustration).



For Red, Rough, Chapped, and Discolored Hands, Dry, Fissured, Itching, Feverish Palms, and Shapeless Nails. With Painful Finger Ends, This Treatment is Simply Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British agents: F. NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands: F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars
Still "Hold Out
To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S.

TOBACCONISTS.

COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season. We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL
RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds,
BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale,
TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders,
and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

Send Orders to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 53,000,000
Total reichsmarks 61,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,980.
1-Authorized Capital-£5,000,000 £ 5 0 0
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds 5,748,815 0 0
3-Life and Annuity Funds 10,123,670 1 0
£13,558,980 1 0

Revenue Fire Branch 1,561,577 3 9
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,276,611 1 0
Branches £1,071,988 4 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASH & COOK
IMPORTERSLIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Elma Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

A PACIFIC CABLE

New Zealand Premier Announces
in Its Favor.

KITCHNER AND 25,000 MEN

Mahdism to be Smashed—A Cricket
Record—Mustering Out—Carlists
Threaten—Bismark.

FAVORS PACIFIC CABLE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—Ad-
vices from New Zealand state that the
Premier has informed the Assembly
that he favors the Pacific cable, and,
unless a resolution was passed by the
House to the contrary, he would ad-
here to the Pacific rather than the
Cape route. If Canada would come in
New Zealand would also, and he be-
lieved Great Britain would help.

EMBASSADOR WHITE.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Andrew D.
White, the United States Ambassador,
before starting at noon for Hamburg,
made the following statement to the
correspondent of the Associated Press:
"So far as I can see, the state of
things between Germany and the
United States remains satisfactory.
Throughout the war the German Gov-
ernment has treated us fairly, and so
far as seeing any cause for complaint
on our part, it seems to me that the
fairness of the German Government's
attitude requires recognition."

CRUISER NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A special to
the Herald from Washington says:
Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship,
the armored cruiser New York, will be
the first American warship to enter the
harbor of Havana since the war was
declared. She will carry with her the
members of the military commission
appointed by the President to proceed
to Havana to arrange with a similar
commission to be appointed by Spain
the details of the evacuation by the
Spanish troops.

CRICKET RECORD BROKEN.

CHESTERFIELD, England, Aug. 19.—
In the cricket match between York-
shire and Derbyshire, which began
yesterday, Brown and Tunncliffe,
for Yorkshire, made the sensational
score of 554 before the partnership was
dissolved today. This is the world's
record for first class cricket, the pre-
vious record being 398. The pair went
in first yesterday and batted all day
long, the score at the close of the play
being 503. This morning Tunncliffe
made his score 243, before he was dis-
missed, and Brown was not out, with
a score of 292 and extras 19. Brown
soon followed, having totaled 300.

SPANISH OPINION.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The Govern-
ment has resolved to insist that the
capitulation of Manila after the sign-
ing of the protocol shall have no ef-
fect in the peace negotiations unfavor-
able to Spain.
In any event the Government holds
that the capitulation, having been
signed by the commander of the town,
it does not entail the surrender of the
whole of the Philippines.

BANKRUPT AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—John H. Hav-
erly, who was well known several
years ago as a theatrical manager, and
especially in connection with negro
minstrels, filed a petition in bankrup-
cy today, with liabilities of \$327,749
and assets nominally \$16,100.

KITCHENER TO ADVANCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A Sun cable
from London says: The Anglo-Egyptian
reconquest of the Sudan is steadily ap-
proaching its culmination. Khartoum is
to be captured and Mahdism smashed
within a month; but Englishmen have not
yet reached a stage of excitement over
what is one of the most remarkable and
uninterruptedly successful military enter-
prises in British history.
Gen. Kitchener is the youngest man of
his rank in the British army. He has
made no mistakes, and now has a per-
fectly equipped army of 20,000 men of all
arms 1,200 miles from his starting point,
and ready to deliver the last crushing
blow upon the enemy. There has been no
failure, and this fact has lulled foreign
speculation as to the aims of the British policy
in the Sudan.

THE COMMISSION.

Invites Delegations to Call at 10
o'clock Tomorrow.

The session of the Commission yes-
terday was a long one, although little
was accomplished. Most of the time
was given to discussion of the trip to
Hawaii and Maui, expressions in re-
gard to the needs of those islands and
public land topics. The Commission
expected to meet delegations from so-
cieties, but none put in an appearance.
It was 10 o'clock when work began and
after the noon hour the meeting
adjourned.

The Commissioners wish it stated
that they will be pleased to meet any
delegations that may wish to address
them at 10 tomorrow morning. It
is hoped that all such, having anything
to say, will put in an appearance.

After the post mortem examination
yesterday the surgeons announced that
Sergt. Ormond Fletcher, Engineers,
died of inflammatory rheumatism, which
reached the heart.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, August 26.
Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, 12
days from San Francisco; 14 passen-
gers, 1,000 tons mds., 168 head live
stock, W. G. Irwin & Co.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 18 hrs.
from Kailua.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs.
from Waimanalo.

Saturday, Aug. 27.
Sch. Lady, 12 hrs. from Koolau.
Br. bk. General Gordon, Worrall, 39
days from Newcastle, 2,385 tons of coal
for U. S. Government.

U. S. troopship Alliance, Hardwick,
9 days from San Francisco; 14 passen-
gers, 1,000 tons mds., 168 head live
stock, W. G. Irwin & Co.

U. S. Cruiser Philadelphia, Wad-
leigh, 12 hrs. from Hilo.
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 12 hrs. from
Kauai.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 15 hrs. from
Makana.

Sch. Waiakua, 26 hrs. from Hanalei.

Sunday, August 28.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, 14 hrs.
from Nawiliwili.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs.
from Kailua.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs.
from Kapaa.

Stmr. Kinan, Clark, 40 hrs. from
Hilo.

Bktn. Wrestler, from Newcastle (in
offing).

Sch. Ada, 15 hrs. from Makana.

Am. bk. Harvester, Beck, 47 days
from Newcastle, 2,993 tons coal to or-
der.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, August 26.
Stmr. Waiakua, Mosher, Hanalei
and way ports.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Waimea and
leeward Kaula ports.

Saturday, Aug. 27.
Sch. Mo Wahine, Sam. Kohala.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San
Francisco.

Sch. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, Hamakua.

Monday, August 29.
Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, Molokai ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Ke-
kaha.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Wai-
manalo.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Aug. 23, schr.
Wawona, from Seattle, with lumber.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Aug. 17,
brig, J. D. Spreckels, for Honolulu.

DEPARTURE BAY—Sailed, Aug. 16,
bark Wilna for Honolulu.

TACOMA—Arrived, Aug. 15, schr.
Emma Claudina, from Kailua.

PORT ANGELES—Sailed, Aug. 18,
ship J. B. Brown, for Nainaimo and Honolulu.

HOQUIAM—Sailed, Aug. 19, schr.
Pioneer, for Kailua.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Aug. 14,
stmr. Gaelic, from Honolulu.

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Sailed, Aug.
18, stmr. Miowera, for Honolulu.

EUREKA—Arrived, Aug. 17, bktn.
Mary Winkelman, from Honolulu.

VALPARAISO—Aug. 13, Am. ship
Kenilworth, previously reported on fire,
has been extinguished; cargo damaged
by fire and water; about 450 tons cargo
landed.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 16,
bk. Albert, 25 days from Hilo; Aug. 18,
bk. Roderick Dhu, 25 days from Hilo;
schr. Otilio Fjord, 33 days from Ka-
hului; schr. Aloha, Dabel, 28 days
from Honolulu; Aug. 20, stmr. Glen-
farg, 8 days, 12½ hours from Honolu-
lu; bktn. Archer, 28 days from Honolu-
lu.

TONNAGE ENGAGEMENTS.

Am. bk. Mohican, mdse., San Fran-
cisco to Honolulu by Welch & Co.

Am. schr. Annie M. Campbell, lum-
ber, Port Ludlow to Honolulu.

Am. schr. Chas. E. Falk, lumber,
Eureka to Honolulu.

Am. bk. Albert, mdse., San Francisco
to Honolulu.

Am. schr. Mawewa, mdse., Seattle
to Honolulu.

Am. schr. A. M. Baxter, lumber, Se-
attle to Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bktn. S.
N. Castle, Aug. 26.—A. W. Evans, D.
W. Shellhamer, Miss Shrewsbury, Mrs.
Byron O. Clark, Miss Mary Clark, Miss
Miriam Clark, Master Leslie Clark, J.
W. Bridges, Edwin Farmer, Miss Ad-
dams Farmer, Miss Hattie White, H. Bur-
ton, Miss Short, Capt. A. N. Tripp.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per
stmr. Mauna Loa, Aug. 26.—G. C. Hew-
itt, F. Enoch, F. A. Hartman, C. Hos-
well, Mrs. Miles and children, Mrs.
Robins and children, Alfred Patten,
Professor Richards and family, W. W.
Brunner, Dr. Atchery, Misses McIn-
tyre, Masters McWayne (2), Masters
Robinson (3), Master Jaeger, Mrs.
Mudge, Bro. Bertram, Bro. Albert,
Bro. Edward, J. K. Makainai, Miss H.
T. Judd, Miss Kalua, W. B. Bolt, J.
F. Hackfeld, Mr. Murdoch and wife.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala,
August 28.—J. Dyer, A. Cropp,
Mr. Both, Sister Albertina, Miss M.
Cotton, Mrs. W. H. Deyvill and sons,
Miss J. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. An-
drews, H. P. Faye and wife, Miss Ham-
mon, Miss Kahala, Victor Lovell, Mas-
ter Lovell, S. P. Ozaki, Miss A. Ka-
noho, Jas. Kaili, E. T. Seiderholm, H.
Graham, E. Mueller, G. Molina, Miss
E. Tai Fook, Miss Hull, Miss Mainae,
the Misses Aldrich (2), Mrs. M. Ald-
rich, the Masters Aldrich (2), Miss
V. Seal.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee,
August 28.—Mrs. Bertelman, Miss
Martin, Miss C. Smith, J. McKay.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine,
August 28.—Miss K. Smith, Miss
Muther, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mrs.
H. G. Alexander, Miss Alexander, C.

Von Hamm, H. I. Lewis, Miss L.
Joshua, Miss Finkler, Miss Myrick,
Ung San, Rev. S. K. Kaalua, J. Mar-
shall, J. S. Anderson, Miss Robertson,
Mrs. G. P. Garff, Miss Krusen, Miss K.
B. Camp, E. Renkin, Misses Sorenson
(2), Miss Turner, P. M. Pond, J. Flem-
ing Mrs. Abbott and child, Col. Parker,
Mrs. Parker, N. Omsted, J. W. Berg-
strom, J. M. Kaneakua, E. R. Gibson,
M. S. Jardim, Miss J. Damon, Miss A.
Jones, Mrs. Lees, Miss Awana, Mrs. M.
Allan, J. O. Young, Mrs. McLane, and
31 deck.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinan,
August 28.—Hon. H. M. Sewall, Hon.
S. M. Cullom, Hon. R. R. Hitt, Hon.
W. A. Frear, Prof. H. S. Pritchett,
Prof. W. D. Alexander, M. Blumenberg,
D. A. Day, R. R. Hitt, Jr., W. R. Hitt,
Geo. W. Morgan, J. C. Redway, Mrs. A.
Rix and son, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs.
C. Kelley, Miss E. Kelley, C. A. Mac-
donald, G. E. Rugg, Mrs. M. E. Howes,
Miss G. W. Leslie, Miss Brockle, Master
Harry Swinton, Master Scott Pratt,
Miss I. M. Pope, Capt. J. A. King, Hon.
W. O. Smith, Maj. C. P. Iaukea, Dr.
H. L. Hayes, F. Davey, Hon. Samuel
Parker, Col. W. H. Cornwell, G. F.
Wilder, Puaahi Judd, Miss Daisy Kim-
ball, Miss Nellie Kimball, F. L. Hoogs,
H. Nappenbeck, Dan. Logan, J. Martin
Miller, Miss M. Craft, Miss A. Mah-
lam, Miss C. B. Hyde, Miss Gendard,
Miss B. Cooke, Prof. Ingalls and wife,
S. K. Kahua, wife and 4 children, Liliu-
okalani and 2 servants, A. W. Suter,
Miss I. Caldwell, Andrew McCabe, C.
Kaiser, R. A. Dawson, Phillip K. Hick-
ey, G. Babcock, P. Caldwell, wife and
child, Miss A. Pope, D. Horton and
wife, Hon. John Richardson, Judge Ka-
luakalani, Dr. English, J. Heleluhe,
J. H. Erickson, Mrs. J. Nawahi, Miss
Ellen Pearce, E. O. Hall, Miss F. Hall,
H. M. Coke, wife and child, L. A. An-
drews, A. Gramberg and son, Geo.
Smithies and wife, Miss E. W. Smith-
ies, Frank Foster, Capt. J. Ross, Miss
Helen Parker, Ernest Parker, Miss
Helen Robertson, Master J. Parker,
Miss M. Williams, Miss H. Williams,
Miss M. Dolron, Miss E. Bond, Mrs.
E. C. Bond, Masters E. and A. Akina,
Miss H. Silva, Miss L. Vannatta, Ma-
noel Lulu and son.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua,
August 27.—Deputy Marshal H. R.
Hitchcock, Mr. Klengel, Dr. Oliver,
Miss Brede, Mrs. A. L. Kamaka, Mas-
ter Dwight, W. H. Tell, wife and child,
Mrs. Geo. Lincoln, Miss S. Kalel, Mrs.
Julia Andrews.

From Newcastle, N. S. W., per bktn.
Harvester, Aug. 29.—Samuel Enos
Snead, Mrs. N. J. Nielson, Miss Nielson.
Departed.

For Kilauea, per stmr. Waiakua,
Aug. 26.—Miss Hadley.

For Manua, per stmr. Ke Au Hou,
Aug. 29.—H. P. Faye.

DIED.

GALL—In this city, August 26, 1898,
of measles, Blanche, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gall, aged 7
years.

Mr. Pollitz Pleased.

Mr. Edward Pollitz, vice president
of the San Francisco Stock and Bond
Exchange, is soon to leave for his
home. Mr. Pollitz, who was so largely
instrumental in establishing here of
a stock exchange, is well pleased with
this and all other results of his visit
to Honolulu. Upon return he will place
a number of Hawaiian securities on the
San Francisco market and in time
will send to the exchange here through
one of the local brokers some choice
bonds in the market on the coast.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published
Every Monday.

Smithies and wife, Miss E. W. Smithies, Frank Foster, Capt. J. Ross, Miss Helen Parker, Ernest Parker, Miss Helen Robertson, Master J. Parker, Miss M. Williams, Miss H. Williams, Miss M. Dolron, Miss E. Bond, Mrs. E. C. Bond, Masters E. and A. Akina, Miss H. Silva, Miss L. Vannatta, Mangel Lulu and son.

* 3-7-1.
Barometer corrected for temperature
and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Moon Rise.	Moon Set.
Aug. 26.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	5:58	6:18	5:58	6:18

The tides and moon phases are given in
Standard time. The time of sun and
moon rising and setting being given for
all ports in the group are in local time,
to which the respective corrections to
Standard time applicable to each differ-
ent port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at
12 m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m.,
which is 11, 12 m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m.,
Standard time.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,
captains of vessels who will co-oper-
ate with the Hydrographic Office by
reporting the meteorological observa-
tions suggested by the office, can have
forwarded to them at any desired port,
and free of expense, the monthly pilot
charts of the North Pacific Ocean and
the latest information regarding the
dangers to navigation in the waters
which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to
the office dangers discovered, or any
other information which can be uti-
lized for correcting charts or sailing
directions, or in the publication of the
pilot charts of the North Pacific.

U. S. HUGHES.

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

IS AFTER FAMILIES

Ewa Plantation to Have
a Considerable Colony.

Manager Lowrie's Mission—Co-
operative Cane Growing—Home-
steads—Plan for Roads.

It is stated on excellent authority
that Manager Lowrie, of Ewa planta-
tion, will bring back with him from
the States no less than twenty-five
American families as a nucleus for the
colony it is proposed to establish on
the great sugar estate near the city.
There has been much correspondence
upon the matter and the men on the
Mainland candidates for the opportu-
nity are much more numerous than the
present scope of plans require. The
scheme is for the new settlers to have
homesteads and to grow cane and sell
the same to the Ewa company at a
good price. They will practically en-
gage in co-operative farming and at
the same time have independent homes.

For a number of years some of the
heaviest holders in the stock shares of
Ewa plantation have been in favor of
making the experiment here outlined.
The matter once went so far as to have
the labor commissioner of the State of
California visit the islands. The mis-
sion of this official was both misunder-
stood and misstated. The cry was is-
sued that white men were to be pitted
against coolies and no hearing could
be had for reason. Now that annexa-
tion has been accomplished and many
American farmers wish to come to the
islands, the earnest effort thwarted by
agitators has been resumed and a fair
trial will be had of the plans of men
who have given much thought to the
problem of labor generally.

Attorney General Wm. O. Smith,
since his return last Sunday from Ha-
waii and Maui, is more than ever in
favor of a Governmental policy that
will insure roads through the island
tracts that are to be opened for settle-
ment. Mr. Smith says it is absolutely
necessary to have main and tributary
lines through such lands as those at
Olaa for instance. The forest there is
something appalling when once close-
ly inspected and a journey half a mile
off the road is an exploration. The
idea of the Attorney General is that
provision must be made by either the
Hawaiian Government or the authori-
ties at Washington for roads through
the 30,000 or 40,000 acres on Hawaii
that can be made available for settle-
ment so soon as the surveys now under
way are completed.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Good weather all over Kaula and in
the channel.

The steamer Kinan is on the marine
railway.

The barkentine Wrestler brought 782
tons of coal for the Wilder Steamship
Company.

The W. G. Irwin is reported to have
arrived in San Francisco on the morn-
ing of the 21st.

The troopship Arizona is of the
Army and all its officers hold their
commissions from the Secretary of War.

The steamer Kaula was discharging
freight at Koloa last Saturday after-
noon and the Waiakua had left Ki-
lauea for Hanalei.

Captain W. A. Worrall of the collier
General Gordon which arrived from
Newcastle yesterday is accompanied
by his wife as a passenger. He re-
ports good weather the entire voyage.

The barkentine S. N. Castle arrived
yesterday morning from San Fran-
cisco with a general cargo, which will
be discharged at Oceanic wharf. Capt.
Hubbard reports a good passage and
fine weather.

There were no arrivals reported off
this port yesterday. The collier West-
ler was towed in during the morning,
having arrived on Sunday night. This
equals the record made in San Fran-
cisco last year when one whole day
elapsed without a single vessel coming
over the bar.

There is scant twenty-eight feet of
water off Pacific Mail wharf at low
water and the big troopship Arizona
needs it all. She draws about twenty-
four and one-half feet now, having left
San Francisco with a draft of twenty-
nine feet. The Arizona is just twenty-
five feet longer than the liner China
being 465 feet from bow to stern.

The Glenfarg which sailed from Hon-
olulu on the 11th inst. took the news
of preparations for the flag raising to
San Francisco. She arrived there on
the 20th inst. in the early morning.
Besides the flag raising news the Glen-
farg took some fairly tales to the Coast
about the wholesale desertion of volun-
teers. Every sugar boat from Honolu-
lu to San Francisco was reported to
have deserters aboard. A false state-
ment as everyone on the waterfront
knows.

Yale's Gain.

(Harper's Weekly.)

Yale has made one more step towards
the possession of the rich legacy left
to her by William Lamson, of Leroy,
New York. On July 26 the Appellate
Court at Rochester decided that the
Surrogate at Leroy was right in ad-
mitting the Lamson will to probate
in spite of objections made in behalf
of the decedent's aunt. The estate is
worth about \$500,000, and nearly all
goes to Yale.

The Fayerweather estate, or part of
it, is still in litigation, and promises
for years to come to afford relief to
the necessities of able members of the bar
in many States.

RUBBER TIRES.

American Rubber Tire Co. Has an
Agency Here.

The American Rubber Tire Company
of New York, has established an agency
here in the hands of G. Schuman. The
aim of the company is to supply the
best tires and no expense has been
spared, no experiment left untried.
Rubber tires were first regarded as a
luxury, but to those who have once
tried them they have become a neces-
sity and today are rapidly displacing
the old style tires on all vehicles. It
is claimed for these tires that they pre-
vent rattling, clatter and disagreeable
vibration; greatly lessen the draft of
the vehicle; relieve the horse as well
as the passengers. They not only in-
crease the pleasure of riding, but tend
to prolong the life of the carriage and
save large repair bills. One thing that
is prominent with this company is the
neatness and manner of fitting the tires
on old or new wheels. After the chan-
nel has been placed upon the rim, the
retaining wires are passed through the
rubber and doubly twisted with a sepa-
rate right hand and left hand twist,
which defies separation. While the
modus operandi is extremely simple,
and one of which no secret is made, it
is as effective as some of the other
more complicated methods. A point
by which Mr. Schuman makes a saving
to the purchaser, is by buying direct
from the makers, thereby saving the
middle man's profit.

All sizes of channels and rubber tires
are carried in stock, thereby obviating
any delay. The last shipment of rub-
ber received consisted of 2,400 feet or
sufficient for fifty-five sets of tires.

Any one wishing to see the manner
by which this change from the old
style tire to one of modern comfort is
made can do so by applying to G.
Schuman, who stands ready to show
those interested the whole method from
beginning to end. Three styles of tires
are carried in stock, namely: the solid
rubber, cushion and pneumatic.

ELECTRICAL DEVICE

A Honolulu Man Has Constructed
a New Machine.

Honolulu has a veritable Edison in
the person of A. Winterstein, an elec-
trician of the Hawaiian Electric Co.
This man, a Prussian by birth, has
lived quietly here since the palmy days
of Dr. George P. Trouseau, with
whom he once studied and worked.
For many years he has devoted his
spare moments to electrical experi-
ments and invention. In that time he
has manufactured any number of bat-
teries of various kinds for medicinal
uses.

His latest idea also inclines to the
medical line. It is a battery of gradu-
ated force and so constructed that any
part of the system can be reached. At-
tached to it is a Roentgen X-Ray for
examining the parts prior to treatment.
In the past three or four evenings nu-
merous scientific and medical people
have visited Mr. Winterstein's quar-
ters on Alakea street, to examine the
invention. They have found a double
wheel of nonconducting material, with
metal flaps and brushes and a crank,
which, upon being turned, sets the
electricity into action. The whole ma-
chinery is instantly transferred into a
blaze of light.

In Mr. Winterstein's room is a
network of electric wires. A small
alarm clock on